

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXVII.—NUMBER 13.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1892.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1899.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

## THE NEW BINOCULAR....

(THE TRIËDER.)



Small as an Opera Glass—  
more powerful than the  
largest Field Glass.

Send for Descriptive  
Circular and Price Lists.

**QUEEN & CO.,** OPTICAL and SCIENTIFIC  
INSTRUMENT WORKS.

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
59 5TH AVENUE.

1010 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

**TOBIN BRONZE** NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.  
Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

Trade Mark, (REGISTERED). Round, square and Hexagon Rods  
for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Pump  
Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders,  
Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates.  
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

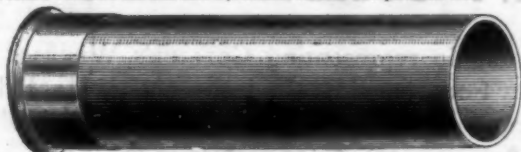
**THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,**  
Sole Manufacturers. 99 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

**BENT & BUSH**  
CAP MAKERS, EMBROIDERERS, LACEMEN, OUTFITTERS.  
**Military Goods**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE  
387 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

**THE BEAUTY OF SOME PIANOS**  
is only case deep. It is easier to make a pretty case than to put music into it. A mechanic can do one—  
the other comes within the realm of art.  
**THE EMERSON** not only has beauty of case but the quality of tone that a musician cares  
for, and it is a lasting quality. The honesty of an EMERSON PIANO begins  
with the varnish and goes straight through to the iron plate. We would  
like to show you the fine points of an EMERSON. Established 1849.  
THE EMERSON PIANO CO., 110 Boylston St., BOSTON. 207 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

**U. M. C. Empty Paper Shot Shells**  
"SMOKELESS," "ACME," "TRAP," "PRIMROSE CLUB," "NITRO," "HIGH BASE," "NEW CLUB."  
Fitted with the celebrated U. M. C. Primers, are an absolute necessity to sportsmen in out of the way localities, where  
loaded shells cannot be obtained and to those who have a preference for their own particular load.



Write for price lists and descriptive matter.

**Union Metallic Cartridge Co.,** Bridgeport, Conn.  
313 Broadway, New York.

**FOR ARMY And NAVY USE BERTRAM'S OIL POLISH.**

Is the best cleaning and polishing compound for brass and all bright metals. Proof  
against sea air, and adapted to any climate. Contains no acids. Has been on the  
market for years and given universal satisfaction. Highest endorsement of Navy  
Officers, Engineers, etc. For particulars and prices address

**BERTRAM'S OIL POLISH CO.,** 222 State Street, Boston, Mass.

WE ARE BUILDING **"HORNSBY-AKROYD"**  
**THE CELEBRATED OIL ENGINE.**

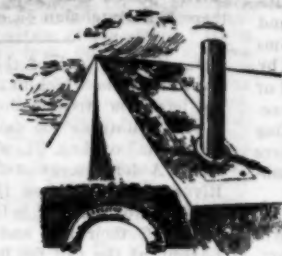
**The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co.,** Foot of East 138th Street,  
NEW YORK.



**COMPARE WEIGHTS**

WHEN YOU ARE TOLD THAT JENKINS '96 IS MORE  
EXPENSIVE THAN OTHER PACKINGS.  
Average weight, 3/4" "Jenkins '96," 11 lbs. to the square yard.  
" 3/4" Red Packing, 14 " " " "  
At 50c. per pound "JENKINS '96" is not only very much  
cheaper, but the best joint packing manufactured.

**JENKINS BROS.,** New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.



## ASBESTOS STOVE-PIPE SHIELD FOR TENTS.

Pat. Dec. 26, 1893.

This is an Asbestos cloth wound grommet or ring  
inserted in roof of wall tent or Sibley conical tent.  
Composed of Asbestos, it protects canvas from fire, is  
noiseless in wind, is flexible and folds without damage  
to tent or itself. Supplied plain for insertion, or on  
canvas with flap to close aperture.  
Used and approved by U. S. Army.

**H. W. JOHNS M'F'G CO.,** 100 WILLIAM ST.,  
NEW YORK.

**MAGNOLIA METAL** Best Anti-Friction Metal for all Machinery Bearings.  
In use in the Navies of All the Leading Governments.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. For Sale by all Dealers.  
GENUINE MAGNOLIA METAL is made up in bars of which  
this is a fac-simile.  
The name and trade mark  
appear on each box and bar  
and besides this the words  
Manufactured in the United States and "Patented June 3, 1890" are stamped on the under side of each bar.  
**MAGNOLIA METAL CO.,** 266-267 West St., NEW YORK.  
Chicago Office, Fisher Building, 251 Dearborn St.  
London Office, 49 Queen Victoria St.  
Montreal Office, Room 121 Board of Trade Bldg.

## Marvels of Marine Machinery...

The marvelous power and the wonderful capacity for sustained speed  
of the machinery of the modern ship is due to the fact that naval archi-  
tects are specifying hollow shafts and engine parts made of

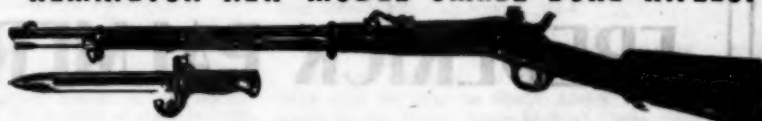
**FLUID COMPRESSED OPEN HEARTH STEEL and NICKEL STEEL**  
Hydraulically Forged and Annealed.

SEND TO OUR NEAREST OFFICE FOR PAMPHLET.

**BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,**  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENN'A.

BRANCH OFFICES—100 Broadway, New York; 421 Chestnut Street, Phila-  
delphia; 1433 Marquette Building, Chicago; 426-427 Perry-Payne Building,  
Cleveland; 340-342 Main Street, Cincinnati; 601 Burlington Building, St.  
Louis; 514 Endicott Building, St. Paul; 726 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

## REMINGTON NEW MODEL SMALL BORE RIFLES.



High power and rapidity of fire combined with the simple Remington  
System. Adapted to the 7 mm and other smokeless powder cartridges.  
Send for illustrated catalogue.

**REMINGTON ARMS CO.,**  
818 Broadway, New York. ILION, N. Y.

## DRIGGS-SEABURY GUN

—AND—

## AMMUNITION CO.



**MACHINE,  
RAPID-FIRE AND  
LARGE CALIBER GUNS,**  
with Mountings for all Services.  
**AMMUNITION OF ALL CLASSES.**

Washington Office, Kellogg Building  
Shops, Derby, Conn.  
New York Office, 120 Liberty St.

## NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING & DRY DOCK COMPANY.

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads.)

Equipped with a Simpson's Basin Dry Dock, capable of docking a vessel 600 feet long, drawing 15 feet of  
water at any stage of the tide. Repairs made promptly and at reasonable rates.

**SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDERS.**

For Estimates and further particulars address.

**C. B. OROUTY Pres't** No. 1 Broadway, New York



# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1868.)  
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1899.

Brig. Gen. Wilson, commanding Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, has directed Maj. George Le Roy Brown, 10th Inf., to proceed to such points as necessary in his department to inquire into and report upon the administration of civil affairs, hospitals and asylums, the state of agriculture and the material condition of the rural population; such inquiry being directed with particular reference to the shifting of the indigent population of the cities and villages that now require assistance of the ration, to farms in the country.

There is only one copy at the War Department of the voluminous report from General Otis covering the operations of the troops under his command in the Philippines during the past year. This will remain at the White House until the President has ample time to read and digest its contents. The report is one of the most important and interesting submitted to the Department by any officer, and goes over a wide range of subjects, all of which are elaborately treated by General Otis. It is accompanied by short reports from the leading commanding officers with the Army now operating in the islands. There is little probability that the report will be ready for publication for a week or more.

"Leslie's Weekly" remarks on the fact that the party conventions, in their efforts to utilize military glory, have skipped the sailors while honoring the soldiers. No naval hero except Stockton, who won a little fame, but

only a little, in the Mexican war, was ever conspicuously mentioned in connection with the Presidential candidacy, and he was made impossible in 1852, the next canvass after his retirement from the Navy, by the fact that both the big parties had selected military heroes that year—Pierce and Scott; while in 1856 the new issues which had come to the front through the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 put the Mexican war and its participants far in the background.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" of London thinks it strange that the War Office took no steps to supply the military authorities with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. After the ample demonstration of utility given by the naval maneuvers, it is at a loss to understand why it has no place in South African war preparations. It thinks that fresh impetus has been given to the pigeon post by the experiences at Ladysmith. With all respects to the Boers' accuracy of aim, we do not take much stock in the "Gazette's" fear that the Boers will prevent the pigeons from conveying messages. When a carrier pigeon once gets under way we do not believe there is a Dutchman on earth that can fetch him down.

One gets an idea of the task of fording the rivers in the Philippines which in the wet season are by no means the harmless streams they are in the dry period, from such accounts as the one that appeared in the Manila "Freedom" of Aug. 31, written by a Co. C, 3d Infantry, man. A detachment of the 3d was crossing the Bagbag River, Aug. 17, when those who had reached the far bank heard cries for help from the men who had been swept off their feet and were drowning. Corp. Peter Larson, at the call for help, re-entered the stream with his rifle, which was swung over his shoulder and back. He caught one sinking comrade, landed him safely, and

though exhausted plunged in again. This time he was swept down the stream and drowned. "Lieut. Chauncey B. Humphrey," says the infantry narrator, "by his gallant and courageous behavior, saved more than one from a watery grave. One man of Co. F and several of Co. G owe him a debt which they can never repay. This brave officer will ever be held in the highest esteem by the men of the 3d Infantry for his fearless and daring conduct."

Numerous rumors have prevailed in the past week that Secretary Long intended resigning from the Cabinet, the foundation for them apparently being in the fact that his daughter has been ill and for this reason the Secretary would relinquish public office so that he might remain with her. There is no doubt that a year ago, or soon after the close of the Spanish war, Secretary Long was anxious to leave the Cabinet to return to the practice of law in Boston, but was persuaded to continue in office by the President, who urged that Mr. Long's administration had been so conspicuously and eminently successful that he should remain at the head of the Navy Department through the administration. There is now not the slightest probability of the Secretary's resigning unless the health of his daughter should compel him or unexpected contingencies should arise. He proposes staying in the Cabinet until this administration closes, as is evidenced by this statement made early in the week: "Unless there is some change for the worse in the health of my daughter, or some other reason arises, I will remain Secretary of the Navy until after the next Presidential election. My resignation, of course, will be handed to the President any time he may ask for it, but at the present I think I will remain in the Cabinet until the end of the present administration." That would seem to effectually dispose of the reported resignation.

## COLLIER'S WAR CORRESPONDENCE

### JULIAN RALPH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Julian Ralph, journalist and war correspondent, whose fame is international, is representing COLLIER'S WEEKLY in South Africa and the Transvaal during the conflict between the British and Boers. Mr. Ralph's letters, published weekly, and illustrated from photographs taken by himself in the field, deal with every phase of the war that is to decide the fate of the South African Republic.

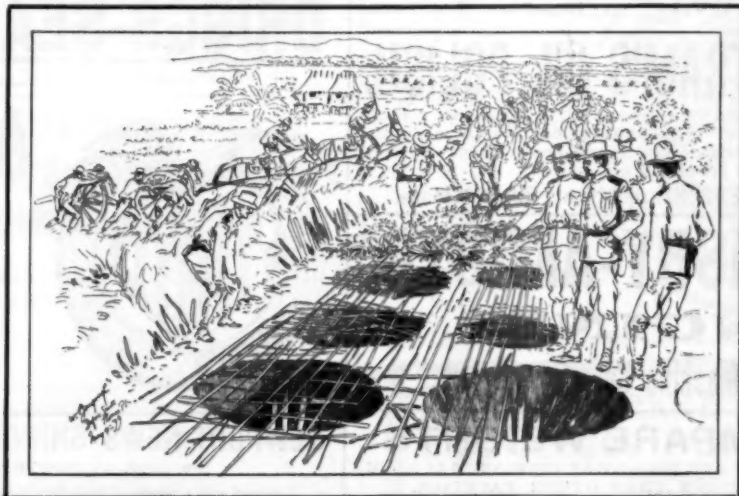
#### MAP OF SOUTH AFRICAN WAR DISTRICT FREE.

A REVISED MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL, NATAL, CAPE COLONY AND ADJACENT STATES, IN SOUTH AFRICA, SHOWING THE VARIOUS POINTS WHERE THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND BOERS IS NOW PROGRESSING, SENT FREE UPON REQUEST TO EVERY READER OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. ADDRESS COLLIER'S WEEKLY, 531 WEST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

### FREDERICK PALMER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, the American war correspondent, is again representing COLLIER'S WEEKLY in the Philippines during the Fall and Winter campaign of the American Forces against the insurgents. Mr. Palmer's brilliant work in the islands and while accompanying Admiral Dewey on his homeward voyage has established him in the front rank of the army of journalists now on duty with the American troops on service in the East.

Graphic  
Stories and  
Sketches of the  
War!



FILIPINO WARFARE.—Pitfalls intended to entrap our Army.

Snapshot  
Photographs  
of Troops in  
Action!



## FAMILY QUARRELS.

In a personal letter a civilian correspondent who has had an opportunity to learn something of naval opinion, says:

"I want to express to you the pleasure that your editorial on the Sampson-Schley controversy gave me. It was masterly. Am sure that every Government official and all the newspapers in the land will see it, take it to heart and should act on it. I have talked with many naval men on the subject, and have never heard but one opinion expressed by them—that Sampson was the man, Schley the newspaper bogie. But whatever the facts of the case, this discussion is not only unmanly and unjust, but most demoralizing, as you have so ably shown. I hope the article may bear good fruit."

It is satisfactory to have this evidence that we have made clear the fact that in saying what we did we spoke in the interests of the Navy as a whole, and not as a representative of any person in or out of the Navy. Those who have had any opportunity to inform themselves know that the Army and Navy Journal is always ready to bestow praise, but we are not inclined to be hasty with censure, and, most of all, we are unwilling to make our columns the medium for recording the uncomplimentary opinions officers may entertain of one another. It is not our office to sift the evidence as to the justice of such opinions. The regulations, the customs of the service, and even the restraint which gentlemanly intercourse compels all men to observe, require that such opinions should be so expressed that those indulging in them can be held responsible for their correctness.

No quarrels are so bitter as family quarrels, for the reason that intimacy permits a discovery of the weaknesses common to all human nature, and when ill-feeling arises nothing is seen but these defects in a character that may on the whole be superior to the average. The judicial element is sadly lacking among men and when offense is given condemnation is so wholesale and criticism so unsparing as to make the judicious grieve and to secure a reaction in favor of the victim of the assault. Vanity, a disposition to invite applause, a desire to shine as the chief figure in great actions to which many have contributed, is not uncommon even among heroes, and those who condemn them should be those whose judgment is not in danger of being questioned, because they are to profit personally by the condemnation they pronounce in the name of outraged justice. No principle of fair dealing is more clearly established than that no man can properly be a judge in his own case, or where he may profit by the decision he delivers in the name of the people.

## THE WEST POINT-NAVAL ACADEMY GAME.

As Dec. 2d approaches interest in the West Point-Naval Academy game increases in the ratio of the proximity of time. Like Marconi's ether waves, it will respond around the world to the contact of the teams, for officers of the two services, whether feted at continental boards or scorning under the suns of Manila, will listen with keenest interest for the result of that day's meet. On one occasion, when interest ran high, and the Navy was expected to and did redeem the previous year's defeat, an alumnus of the Naval Academy had the result cabled him to England.

Both teams are getting ready for an exhibit of prowess that will not disappoint their friends, and now that specialists have been engaged to take the whole of the two battalions to Philadelphia, the cadets' contingent that cheer their special eleven on are engaged in practicing new calls and singing original songs composed for the occasion. There will be a rattling good time whichever team wins, both in Philadelphia and en route home, and the victors and their friends will make the welkin ring when they return home, while a gloom so thick that you can cut it will surround the team that returns without the palm of victory.

The Naval Cadet team is not a heavy aggregation of players. On the contrary, there is but one man of the eleven who weighs as much as 190 pounds, yet, such is their merit as hard, fast players, that they have been defeated by only two teams this season, and those two of the best in the country—Princeton and Lafayette, and that, too, by a score only of one touchdown in each case. Their successful games have been the defeat of Pennsylvania State (six to nothing), Trinity (thirty-five to nothing). They have also defeated St. John's (Annapolis), ten to nothing, and Georgetown and University of North Carolina, twelve to nothing in each case. They are inspired by their success with the confidence of victory. Though less successful in its contests with other teams, West Point is not less confident in its prowess.

The great points that contribute to the excellence of the Cadet teams are the spirit of their members, their thorough system of training and their superior coaching. Of the first it is only necessary to say that it is imbibed in the institutions of which they are members. It is expected that those who make up their minds to a military or naval career, have this force in the beginning, and every influence is thrown around them to strengthen it. No man who did not do his "level best" would be tolerated at either academy. It is also natural from the circumstances surrounding the cadets that they are in excellent physical trim. The rigid supervision of their daily lives insures the best physical condition.

The authorities at Annapolis have obtained the services of "Jack" Mc Masters, the well-known Harvard trainer, for the ten days just preceding the West Point game. The coaching department has been well looked after, under Dr. Paul J. Dashiell, well-known as one of the two or three great football authorities of the United States. His knowledge of the game is second to that of no man. He is a professor at the Naval Academy, and his services are of incalculable worth. The head of the coaches, who devotes his most active services at all times, is "Broncho" Armstrong, the famous Yale back. De Saules, last year's captain and quarter of the Yale team, whom Casper Whitney chose as captain of the All-American team, has also helped in the backs, and from time to time there have been other noted players and capable coaches. Halligan, last year's captain of the Cadets, who is considered one of the best guards, has also helped with the line with masterful effect.

Altogether, the Navy team plays a most remarkable

defensive game for their weight and are snappy and fast in the aggressive. Every man is taught to get into every play in both phases of the game. So perfect is their play that no trick game has been worked on the Navy this season, and they have as large a variety of plays themselves as any team in the country. Not even one of "the big four," if that combination can be said to exist now, regards a game at Annapolis as a small affair.

Two faults have cropped out in this plucky and capable team—liability at the critical moment to fumble the ball and the insistent effort to get in the play first that has cost them territory for "off-side" at unfortunate junctures.

The coaches have preserved a discreet silence as to the line-up on that eventful day. Yet, in football, actions, as in every other system, speak louder than words, and it is plain, from their own skill as players and because they are always in to do the hardest work that these players will be of the eleven, or in its immediate neighborhood to meet West Point: Wortman, captain, and tackle; Halligan, guard; Adams, center; Osterhaus, quarter back; Wade, full back; out of Gannon, Fowler and Freyer, will come the two half backs; Berrien and Long, the ends; Nichols, tackle, with, probably, Belknap, right guard, and a host of capable Hustlers, anxious and proficient to serve if they could, by hook or crook, be given a chance.

Captain Wark K. Wortman, one of the tackles, is a strong player of athletic frame and a doggedness of purpose that becomes well the captain of the eleven. He is one not to lose courage at ill luck, but to rise in force as danger threatens. He stands in the upper half of his class in scholastic merit. Cadet John Halligan, the splendid guard of the eleven, does well wherever placed. He was first in scholarship in the class in which he graduated, first in cadet officers in the cadet battalion, and first of all to put foot on Cuban shores in the Shafter expedition, and he is one of the first guards of the country. Powerful in frame, cool in temperament, excellent in judgment and always reliable, he is the best ground-gainer of the team. Cadet Roe R. Adams was only found last season by the cadets as the "very man they were looking for" to make a center. He is a tower of strength. Cadet Hugo W. Osterhaus, the quarter back, is quick in handling the ball, and when a catch is to be made or tackling to be done and Osterhaus has half a chance, he will be sure to make the point. He is the son of Lieut.-Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N. Naval Cadet Charles T. Wade, of Hackettstown, N. J., the full back, is a splendid punter, good tackler, and, withal, a young Samson whose push and strength come in most handy when the Academy is trying to shove the enemy off their feet. Naval Cadets Gannon, Freyer and Fowler will have the luck of choice to fall on two of them, by all indications, for the half backs. Sinclair Gannon is an all-around athlete, being a good swimmer, captain of the Academy boat crew last year and a bold aggressive and splendid taker of territory in football and not behind, either, in scholastic merits. Naval Cadet Frank B. Freyer, of Marietta, Ga., is a good punter, and has played both full back on the football team of the Georgia School of Technology and the Naval Academy. Cadet Orie W. Fowler, the spry little half back of the team, is justly credited with being the best of the backs, since he has that inestimable quality, in football, of getting through a crowd without being caught, having developed a great ability for worming through the smallest of openings. Once through, it takes a racer to catch him. He has made some brilliant runs, once going nearly the whole length of the field. Naval Cadet Frank D. Berrien, end, is a capable player and won the place kick and made the Academy record for punting. He saw service in the Spanish-American war. Naval Cadet Byron A. Long, end, is wee-wee bit of the team, but makes up in grit and ability what he lacks in avoirdupois. He stands No. 3 in order of scholastic merit in his class. Naval Cadet Charles Belknap, guard, is a young promising player of the Fourth, or "pleb" class. He is the son of Comdr. Chas. Belknap, U. S. N. Cadet Fred E. Nichols, tackle, is one of the safest and most aggressive of the cadet players.

Then there are Land, and Berry, and Manley, and a host of good Hustlers who stand ready as capable substitutes, "just dying" to have the glory of being in the West Point-Naval game.

## CHEMISTRY AND WAR.

The venerable Franklin Institute of Philadelphia celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary on Monday, Oct. 2, and the November number of the Journal contains several of the interesting addresses delivered on that occasion. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Chemist to the United States Department of Agriculture, discourses very learnedly and very interestingly on the subject of the relations of chemistry to the advancement of the arts. Among the other arts profiting by chemical research is the art of war. In this department, as Mr. Wiley tells us, these researches have been devoted mostly to the elaboration of more powerful explosives. In ancient times, before the invention of gunpowder, battles were fought by the actual coming together of the participants. There was added thus to the horrors of war the bitterness of personal conflict. Modern warfare is almost wholly removed from the possibilities of battle by personal contact of soldiers with the enemy. Thanks to chemical science, those who engage in battle are constantly widening the line between the two opposing armies, so that a modern battle is rather a test of chemical skill than a trial of physical prowess. Little by little chemical research has invented means for carrying projectiles further and with greater destructive force. These advances have been met by a recession of opposing forces, so that in point of fact the destruction by battle is decreasing rather than increasing with the invention of better explosives and improved firearms. One hundred years ago a naval battle was not thought to be complete unless the two opposing ships came into actual contact, and the victors boarded the vessel of the vanquished. The slaughter in such cases was something frightful. In our last naval war, armored vessels, securely riding the sea at a distance of one or two miles from the enemy's fleet, proceeded to the bombardment more as if performing an evolution than as if engaging in actual battle. As a result of the application of chemical science combined with mechanical skill, the victors in the two great recent naval battles scarcely lost a man, and the sailors of the defeated vessels were quickly picked up and preserved by their conquerors. The dictates of humanity require that if a war is to be fought, it should be short, sharp and decisive. Chemical invention has rendered it possible to bring a war, great or small, to a speedy close, with an aggregate saving of human life, so that even in the destructive arts and industries chemical science has done much, not only in the accomplishment of speedy results, but also in the conservation of human life.

When it comes to the care of the wounded, chemical science again claims a share of the glory. The antiseptic treatment of wounds is due solely to the study of the causes which formerly made wounds so fatal. At the present day if the skilled surgeon can reach the wounded

man in time, unless the actual loss of tissue is so great as to bring about a fatal result, the sufferer can be saved. The inflammation and the gangrene which have caused the deaths of so many soldiers after the battles of the past are now practically unknown in the light of modern chemical surgery. Chemistry has furnished not only the theory on which the antiseptic treatment of wounds is based, but the material which make it possible.

"Life at best is but a battle, and war, after all," Mr. Wiley says, "is the normal condition of mankind. It was the struggle for existence that first brought man from the level of the lower animals to have dominion over them. It was the battle of one tribe with another that enabled the superior race of men to people the earth. It is struggle with his environment that develops the power and the precedence of the successful man. While deploring the horrors of war, the sober student of science must admit that it has its uses. Not only does war and struggle bring power and dominion, but it brings also responsibilities and duties which science will show man how to meet and discharge."

## CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The British losses in the first three battles of the war were as follows: At Dundee, Oct. 20, 12 officers and 37 men killed; 21 officers and 172 men wounded; grand total, 220. The forces engaged were four battalions of infantry, one squadron of Hussars and two batteries of artillery. One of the squadrons of infantry had a mounted company. The full war strength of a battalion of infantry is 1,096 of all ranks. A squadron of cavalry has 110 officers and men, and a battery of field artillery 179. This would make a maximum total of 4,852 officers and men. Assuming that 3,000 were engaged the loss was about 8 per cent. of the total. The forces at Elands-laagte, Oct. 21, were two regiments and three squadrons of cavalry, three field batteries and two battalions of infantry. The losses were 6 officers and 49 men killed, 20 officers and 178 men wounded, a total of 264, showing about the same percentage of loss. At Reitfontein, Oct. 24, one officer and 12 men were killed; 6 officers and 95 men wounded; missing, 2; total, 116. These figures were obtained from the official list of casualties appearing in the "Army and Navy Gazette." A subsequent report adds to the casualties of Oct. 20 and 26, 2 officers wounded, 21 men killed, 23 wounded and 206 missing. In the skirmish at Riverton Road Station, near Kimberley, Oct. 24, 3 officers were wounded, 5 men killed and 18 wounded. The casualties near Ladysmith were 6 officers killed, 10 wounded, 57 men killed, 220 wounded, and 38 officers and 977 men missing.

The official list of casualties in the British forces during the month of October were as follows:

	Officers.		Men.		Total.
	K.	W.	K.	W.	
20th Dundee.....	12	21	37	172	220
21st Elands-laagte....	6	20	49	178	264
24th Reitfontein.....	1	6	12	95	116
24th Kimberley.....	3	3	3	18	24
30th Ladysmith.....	6	10	38	57	977
Totals.....	25	60	158	684	1,065

This does not include losses in skirmishes. "About 100" of those captured at Ladysmith are reported to have escaped from the Boers and returned. Ten per cent. of the killed and wounded were officers, 90 per cent. men. Only 5 per cent. of the captured were officers. No officers were killed in the Royal Irish Fusiliers and 1st Gloucestershire, which surrendered, and only 6 were wounded, 40 men were killed and 94 wounded. In the 10th Mountain Battery, also surrendered, no officers were killed or wounded and only one man was wounded. The loss of officers in killed and wounded was 12 per cent. of their number; men 12 per cent.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "The loss among the officers of some of the regiments who fought at the battles of Glencoe and Elands-laagte bears a marked resemblance to the casualties at Inkerman. The 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards suffered the greatest loss in the battle in the Crimea. Eight officers were killed and five wounded. At Glencoe, of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles, five officers, including the commanding officer, were killed and six wounded. At Elands-laagte the Gordon Highlanders had four officers killed and nine wounded; its total casualties equaled those of the Coldstream Guards at Inkerman. In proportion to the numbers engaged the Gordons lost more officers, killed and wounded, than any battalion at Inkerman. Exclusive of the Guards only one regiment (the 41st) had more than four officers killed on Nov. 5, 1854."

## THE BRITISH MEDICAL CORPS.

From an authority in British military matters we learn that the war in South Africa has been a great strain on the Royal Army Medical Corps. Its strength just preceding hostilities was 20 per cent. lower than it was thirty or forty years ago, and this notwithstanding an increase in the Army and a great extension of its foreign duties. Matters have been so bad recently that in one military district in England there were only seven medical officers on the active list, the proper complement being nineteen. The increase of the strength of the corps to 1,000 has been urged, it being now 840, but candidates have not been forthcoming to fill the existing vacancies and the concession of military titles has failed to attract young doctors into the Army.

The authorities have made several attempts to effect a reform without increasing the expense by ringing the changes on ranks and titles in the apparent belief that sentimental marks of esteem would be accepted in place of practical concessions. The war will undoubtedly bring the War Office to a realization of the necessity of paying in hard cash and not in fancy names or meaningless titles. There is no prospect of much aid being secured from India, as there the average has been one medical officer for 1,500 miles of territory, or 650 for the whole of India. The Secretary of State there has recently advertised for civilian doctors for plague duty, and such are the exigencies of plague and famine which the Indian service may have to face at any time, a drawing off of medical officers for service in South Africa is not a hopeful probability.

This was the situation early in October with the two countries facing each other ready for war. Who in the days of 1898 when the Medical Department of the American Army was coming in for so much censure inspired largely by comparison with Great Britain and her supposedly superior way of looking after her soldiers' health, would have believed that a year later such criticisms as those we have mentioned could be brought against the system that had been held up to us as a model and pattern? What mistakes we made were the errors that were the natural outgrowth of the inaction of a peace of a generation. England's military forces by the very nature of her large colonial possessions have been kept in steady activity, and there would be small excuse for a percentage of error only one-tenth as great as ours. When there is really little to choose between them, the wonder is that we did so well.



## COL. BADEN-POWELL ON SCOUTING.

The prominence given to Col. Baden-Powell by his defense of Mafeking against the Boers gives additional interest to the book "Aids to Scouting for N. C. O.'s and Men," which has just been issued from his pen by Gale & Polden, London. It is a compact little book, easily carried in the pocket, and having no sketches or diagrams, the points of the author are made almost in a chatty way that holds attention till the last page is turned. Col. Baden-Powell corrected the proofs of the volume at Mafeking just before the place was besieged. Scouting, as the author points out, is something that can be learned but not taught, and keeping close to the truth of this observation he does not try to be didactic or pedantic, but simply puts in attractive form a number of valuable hints that have come to his mind as a result of years of experience.

On the importance of scouting and reconnaissance, the author says that there is scarcely a battle which has not been lost or won in proportion to the value of the previous reconnaissance. The Duke of Marlborough was a good scout himself, and was so impressed with the value of skilful reconnaissance that even when he was a General commanding a large force he frequently went out on his own account as a scout secretly to reconnoiter the enemy's moves. The future value of reconnaissance promises, in the opinion of the British writer, to be still greater, since the long-range guns and smokeless powders would expose troops to destruction if they were to blunder boldly and blindly against an enemy without knowing exactly how and in what strength he was posted. That is the reason he sees for the keeping up of cavalry. Their fights and charges, cavalry against cavalry, are merely used to clear the way for efficient reconnaissance.

The duties of individual scouts are the most important that can fall to individual soldiers in war time. Instances showing the results of single scouting are quoted. The most notable perhaps was at the battle of Sadown, where a single scout of the German Army discovered the whole of the Austrian Army in a quite unexpected place. The German Army was accordingly turned that night in the new direction, and a victory followed. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 another German scout found an army corps of the French in an unexpected place unsupported by other troops. Acting on the information this one man obtained, the Germans were able to surround and destroy this force.

Thus much the Colonel tells us of the importance of scouting. As to the qualifications for this valuable work he enumerates these: Pluck and self-reliance; finding your way in a strange country; using your eyes and ears; keeping yourself hidden; tracking; getting across country; taking care of yourself and your horse, and sketching and reporting information. From this list we should judge that a knowledge of sketching is considered of much importance, but we have known men who were adept as scouts who could not draw anything except water from a well. Our football enthusiasts will be pleased to learn that the Colonel makes that game a basis of comparison. The scout is selected as a forward player. Play up and make the best of every chance should be the rule. Don't think of your own glorification or your own risks—your side is backing you up. Just as a football contest should not be entered upon without previous training, so scouting should receive close attention before its duties are undertaken.

## THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 20th, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Nov. 4th appears an article headed "A Story of the 13th Regulars," in which a Volunteer Major tells a story about a stampede of the 13th Infantry near Manila, in which it incurred a loss of twelve men taken prisoners, and two hundred rifles, etc. I am quite surprised that you should print such a derogatory story of any regiment without first endeavoring to find if there were any persons in this country to either corroborate or deny it.

A few days ago the former chief musician of the 13th, who was recently retired, and who was present when the alleged stampede took place, returned to his home at Fort Porter. In an interview with the Buffalo "News" this is what he says of that affair.

This account I have since had corroborated by an officer of the 14th Infantry who was present at that time. And from their stories of the affair you will see that there was no retreat, no prisoners taken, no loss of arms, and there was no attack by the insurgents.

By publishing Major Weisenburger's story you have cast an aspersion on as gallant a regiment as there is in the service, one that has a record of which its members are proud. In 1863 the regiment was authorized to have inscribed upon its colors "First at Vicksburg," and in the Spanish War the regiment was the first to surmount "San Juan" height, capturing the Spanish colors and prisoners, and in this battle suffered a greater percentage of loss in killed than that of any other regiment.

I think it is due to the regiment that you should publish this letter in full in your next issue.

WM. AUMAN, Major, 13th Infantry.

A reference to the paragraph referred to will show that it distinctly states that it was published only for the purpose of calling forth a reply. Though the story bore evidence of falsity on the face it seemed to be best to call forth an authoritative denial of its statements. In the article sent to us by Major Auman, Chief Musician Trutner says:

"I have nothing but praise for our good regiment, the 13th. The boys were all as well as could be expected when I left, but it is a terrible country there and suffering cannot be avoided. It is rain, rain, rain, all the time and mud and water everywhere. There is a great deal of malaria and dysentery among the soldiers, and some of them are now getting the beri-beri." (This is a disease common in the tropics which is said to come from eating too great quantities of rice. It produces an enlargement of the abdomen and sometimes the swelling extends to all parts of the lower body and limbs. When the Americans entered Santiago after the siege, the Cuban children were nearly all afflicted with it and many of them looked like hideous little brownies.)

"I learned in San Francisco that stories had been circulated in America to the effect that the 13th had become frightened one night shortly after reaching the island and had retreated in general confusion. That is not so. One dismal night, about 1 o'clock, I think, some one started the cry of 'bolo man, bolo man,' and for a few minutes there was a very wild time. The men naturally, being awakened by that most terrifying of all cries, sprang up and grabbed their guns. Of course there was confusion and the old Nick to pay for a few minutes, but the men were soon in fighting position, and that was all there was to it. There was no retreat, no stampeding or anything of the kind. The bolo men are the wild savages of the mountains, who carry long

knives and sneak up to a camp of sleeping men at night and do terrible execution with their long knives. They are as stealthy as snakes and very daring, and they are dreaded a thousand times more than are the other natives."

"What is your opinion of the management of Gen. Otis?" he was asked.

"I am still in the United States service," he answered, "and do not feel at liberty to talk too freely, but I will say that I believe Gen. Otis has received a great deal of harsh criticism in this country which he does not deserve. There are so many things about a military campaign that people at a distance cannot understand. Of course, at first, when there were only volunteers in the Philippines, possibly there was some cause for complaint on the part of the Filipinos. I think from what I heard that the army was a little reckless, but when the regulars got there, with their better discipline, matters were changed, and the natives soon began to gain confidence in the Americans."

"And what do you think will be the ultimate result of our campaign there?"

"In a very short time I expect to see it all ended. I expect to see our army withdrawn and commercial relations established. The Filipinos must be conquered through education. They are already sick of the war. They must learn that we mean business, and then there will be no further trouble. When I left there everything pointed to this. In Manila and in many of the villages I was in the natives were praying God that Aguinaldo would soon be captured or killed, so that peace would come and they could go to work."

"The only circumstance that continues the war now is that Aguinaldo's men are still in ignorance of the American character. Wherever the Americans have come in contact with the natives, the Filipinos have soon acquired a perfect confidence in the white man, and that would be the case with Aguinaldo's army if they could be for a short time in communication with the Americans. The city of Manila is much improved since the Americans have been in control. Gen. Otis has established a police force here of 300 natives, and they are doing good service. The Filipinos are more energetic and enterprising than the Cubans, and seem quick to improve upon a good idea that is given them by the Americans. However, I do not think it is a country where Americans will ever live to any extent. The whole Filipino race are slaves to the tobacco habit. The women and children smoke cigars or cigarettes, and smoke almost constantly. It is, indeed, an odd sight at first to see a mother going along with her whole family of little girls, all smoking large cigars. But one soon gets accustomed to it and does not notice it."

## FROM OUR SPANISH WAR CORRESPONDENT.

St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 21, 1899.

The "old-timers" of this ancient city are gratified to again meet with officers who, in the days before the War del los Spanols, were counted in the garrisons of St. Francis barracks. Of these now here on court martial duty are Captains Eli D. Hoyle, and John L. Chamberlain. 1st U. S. Art., who gallantly wear the honors of "Major, U. S. Vols." The other officers here temporarily on the court duty are Capt. Wm. C. Rafferty, 2d Lieut. H. T. Patten, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. Wm. O. Smith, 7th Inf. Capt. Hoyle comes from New Barancas Barracks, Capt. Rafferty from New Orleans Barracks, Capt. (Adj.) Chamberlain and Lieut. Patten from Sullivan's Island, and Lieut. Smith from Ft. McPherson.

The presence of these officers adds delightfully to the garrison, which is officered by the veteran John C. Scantling, who gained his majority on the recent return of his battery (D, 2d Art.) from Cuba, which gives him command of St. Francis Barracks; 2d Lieut. Michael J. McDonough commands "D" battery and divides with 2d Lieut. Stewart (who commands A Battery, 1st Art) all the duties of the garrison other than those of commanding officer and surgeon—this latter office is filled by A. A. Surg. J. H. McCall, U. S. A.

Lieut. Stewart is about to leave for duty as commanding officer of the artillery detail at Egmont Key. This will leave only Major Scantling and Lieut. McDonough to perform the multiplicity of duties pertaining to the post and its garrison of two batteries. They are fully equal for the task and accept it without complaint, remembering the extraordinary demand for artillery officers at other places.

Mrs. Scantling and Mrs. A. S. Polhemus (formerly Miss Fannie Weeks) are the ladies of the garrison. Mrs. McKinstry, with her husband, has quarters in the Valencia. Capt. Chas. H. McKinstry (C. E.), in charge of the Florida District, has Lieut. Markham (C. E.) on duty with him. His department has its full share of harbor and river improvements to look after.

The opening of the hotel Alcazar affords a pleasant resort for the officers and ladies, especially during the evening concerts, where all do gather for sociabilities. Manager Jos. P. Greaves and his amiable aids have warm places in their hearts for the gallant "Boys in Blue" of the Army, to the extent of making the Alcazar "Theirs."

General Manager C. B. Knott, of the Florida East Coast Hotel System, including the Ponce de Leon and Alcazar hotels, appreciating the fact that many officers of the Army and Navy are, owing to foreign service, broken in health and, consequently, need a mild climate and modern comforts to recuperate, has directed that special rates be given the army and navy officers at all the hotels of the system. Manager Knott has added to the hotels in St. Augustine the Hydro-Therapeutic baths, the complete system in the world, where the famous Hydroiodide mineral water from Claremont Springs, Vt., will be the drinkable water furnished the patrons of the baths. Series of experiments with this water results in producing the most advantageous effects in diseases of the digestive tract, obesity, anaemia and all kidney and liver troubles. The baths and water are included in Manager Knott's special rates to army officers.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., Mrs. Schofield and daughter, are at the Alcazar.

MARCOTTE.

## LATEST FROM MANILA.

Consultation of the excellent map of the Dagupan district, which we published last week, will show that Aguinaldo has been forced out of the Tagalo country into a region to the north where Tagalo is not spoken, and where the mountains are filled with Negritos and other savage tribes, said to be hostile to the Tagalos. This is the most mountainous and inaccessible part of the island. At the south base of the Caraballo mountains the head waters of the Magat, which is the beginning of the great Cagayan river that flows north into the China sea. At the head waters of the Magat Aguinaldo is thought to be located, though little definite news has been heard of him since he left Tarlac. Should he attempt to move down the Cagayan valley warships could be sent around to cut off his escape. Experts think that in the wild

country around the Caraballo mountain he could play hide and seek with the American Army for the greater part of the coming season. On the capture of Tarlac he was said to have jumped to Bayombong, a distance of 75 miles. This place should not be confused with Bayambang, which is on the railway between Tarlac and Dagupan. The former is beyond the divide and miles northeast of San Nicolas.

General MacArthur and General Lawton were not idle while General Wheaton was operating on the shore of Lingayen Gulf. The former captured Tarlac without opposition Nov. 12, and General Lawton, though much hampered by rain, has advanced steadily through the eastern wilderness, the official dispatches showing that he has kept far to the northeast and so close to the pursuing insurgent leader that he captured his secretary. The advance guard under Young has been pushing ahead with such speed that the rebels are captured almost in their beds. At San Nicolas, on Nov. 15, Lieut. Johnston, with Troop M, of the 3d Cavalry, captured the wardrobe of Aguinaldo's wife, the records of the Secretary of War and commissary and medical supplies. Calvin S. Davis, of the 16th Infantry, was among the rescued prisoners.

Before the advance on Tarlac there was some skirmishing. Maj. Bell, while scouting with five officers and two men of the 36th Infantry, and Lieut. Hawkins and ten men of the 4th Cavalry, crept behind a trench containing 100 Filipinos, rode them down, and killed and wounded twenty men and captured six. He also brought back thirty Mausers. Capt. Chynoweth and Lieut. Davis, Van Horne and Bradford, with two companies of the 17th Regiment, reconnoitering northeast of Mabalanat, attacked and routed a battalion of insurgents, killing twenty-nine of them. Three Americans were wounded.

General Hughes, with parts of the 19th and 26th Regiments, moved from Iloilo Thursday, Nov. 9, to Otton, six miles west, for the purpose of capturing Santa Barbara, the rebel stronghold ten miles north of Iloilo. The same night Col. Carpenter, with the 18th Regiment and Battery G, of the 6th Artillery, moved westerly from Jaro to connect with General Hughes. Col. Carpenter was forced to return to Jaro on account of the roads. Co. C, of the 26th Regiment, had the only fighting. When three miles out of Jaro this company charged the rebel trenches, and three of the enemy were killed. One American was wounded. Araneta, the rebel leader of the Island of Panay, has been captured at Tagbanan, while attempting to pass the lines into Iloilo. Two battalions of the 26th will garrison Iloilo and Jaro. San Miguel has been burned by the rebels.

Rebel activity is reported from the Cavite province, where Filipinos threaten an attack on Imus, which is 14½ miles southwest of Manila. There have been recently exchanges of night fusillades between the marines and the rebels, who have again entrenched themselves on the isthmus between Cavite and Noveleta. On the night of Nov. 11 the Filipinos tried to trap the marines by landing a force behind them from canoes. The searchlights of the Petrel uncovered them, and a few shots from the Monadnock and the Petrel spoiled the game.

Recent orders from Aguinaldo found in the trenches said: "Do not oppose the Americans' advance. Burn the villages as they are evacuated. Divide the forces into bands of forty. Harass the Americans on every occasion offering."

## A LESSON FROM ENGLISH EXPERIENCE.

The efforts of the English to hasten troops to the seat of war in South Africa has resulted in experiences not unlike those occasioning so much criticism and complaint at the commencement of our war with Spain. One ship was obliged to put back to port because some of the Australian beef on board was not in a fit condition, and had to be condemned and thrown overboard. Another ship loaded with troops narrowly escaped destruction from fire. Fortunately, it was learned before the vessel sailed that the hay on board, 240 tons, had been compressed when wet and was developing so much heat as to suggest spontaneous combustion. Thus the movement of a cavalry regiment, very much needed at the front, was delayed until the whole 240 tons of hay could be unloaded and replaced. It was a fortunate escape, for fire at sea would have jeopardized the lives of all on board. Again army horses were thrown overboard in a storm and various other mishaps occurred.

We do not mention these things to criticize the English administration, so much as to show how impossible it is to hurry troops to sea and furnish them in haste with the necessary outfit without the occurrence of accidents of this sort. War was a surprise to us; in England it was fully expected. We had for a generation been disqualifying ourselves for efficient action in the case of an emergency; the continued demand upon England for military service abroad during that period had taught her the need of constant preparation. The moral is that much of the criticism our War Department received at home and from abroad was due to the inevitable consequences of necessarily hasty action in time of emergencies. Its deficiencies were undoubtedly great, but they were to a large extent, as we have always contended, the result of Congressional unwillingness to provide us in time of peace with the machinery for war, or to keep it in a state for prompt and efficient action. Individuals were blamed when it was the system or the circumstances that were at fault. It is to the United States that England comes in time of need for her army supplies, and no doubt she has profited by the experience our dealers in army supplies acquired during the Spanish war.

As to the stories of official corruption which Mr. Poultney Bigelow hastened to lay before a British audience, they were without proof, even if they could not be effectually disproved under the difficulties which always attend the demonstration of a negative. It is to the credit of the audience of soldiers which listened to them at the Royal United Service Institute that they received them in silence and without comment. They would be even more ready now, in the light of recent experience, to believe that it was possible to reconcile our unfortunate experiences with honest and zealous effort on the part of those accused of wrong doing, to serve the public without seeking private advantage.

Senator Carter, of Montana, is quoted as saying in a recent interview: "Did you ever stop to think that no other State in the Union has as pretty a name as 'Montana'? It is a gem of euphony, a thing of beauty and a pride forever. No battleship in the American Navy will ever be too good for it. If it were not for the rule that the names of States are applied to battleships and the names of cities to cruisers, I might land the name on one of the cruisers now building. But it is better on all accounts to wait for a battleship. I know it is a big undertaking when so many of the older and more populous States are without a battleship to their names, but watch my smoke."



## GENERAL BUFFINGTON'S REPORT.

In the annual report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War we find that the total sum available for expenditure was \$42,088,470.14, and that the disbursements were \$18,979,767.03, the snug balance of \$23,108,703.11 being left. Under the provisions of the act of Congress for the disposition of condemned cannon, donations have thus far been made to Grand Army posts, monumental associations, and municipal corporations to the extent of 908 cannon and 8,695 projectiles. All of the ordnance depots that were established during the war with Spain have been broken up, except the one at Santiago de Cuba. A large depot for the Division of Cuba has been established at Havana in the Spanish cartridge factory. The Jacksonville depot was transported to this place, and it has been further supplemented by the shipment of large quantities of ordnance stores. The old Spanish arsenal at San Juan now supplies all the troops stationed in Porto Rico, and a depot was established at the Maestranza Arsenal, Manila, where arms, ammunition and equipments are stored to supply the extensive army now operating in these islands. On account of the large force maintained in the Pacific islands, Benicia Arsenal, Cal., has become a very important arsenal, and steps are being taken to increase, correspondingly, its manufacturing and storage capacity. Large quantities of supplies are now stored there, the nearest point to the armies in active service, to meet their wants. Ten million rounds of small-arm ammunition, 10,000 sets of infantry arms and equipments, 5,000 sets of cavalry arms and equipments, 1,000 sets of horse equipments, and other supplies in proportion are kept there for shipment to the Manila depot when required.

General Buffington's belief in the imperative importance of simplification of the office system in his department and of the returns and reports pertaining to the Ordnance Department generally, leads him to say that the war with Spain has shown that many of the methods were cumbersome, and that at the same time the pressure of work allowed very slight opportunity to make the necessary changes when most needed. Commendable simplification is announced in the report.

Continuing on the same subject, the method of making annual returns and inventories from arsenals has been changed and simplified, and in addition to these features, which relate more particularly to ordnance establishments, work is progressing toward the simplification of field returns and reports, to lessen the amount of labor required by company officers. For convenience of officers in the field a special blank for transfer of ordnance property is in preparation. To simplify returns from the field it is under contemplation to reduce the number of items by using "sets," as is done now in the reports from colleges, instead of requiring each item to be given. Many of the changes thus accomplished have long been urged by officers of the Department, notably by Capt. Henry Metcalfe, in his work on the "Cost of Manufactures," which has also formed the basis of many important changes in the methods of property accountability in the Navy. Simplification of blanks for money vouchers is also in progress. Effort has been made to reduce the labor of handling the returns made by officers quarterly to the O. D. in the office of the Chief of Ordnance by the introduction of a system of filing which makes the papers very accessible and preserves them from injury in folding and refolding.

It is the desire of the Chief of Ordnance to bring up arrears of examination in time to prevent all delay in closing out final returns when the Army is reduced. The proportion of high-grade clerks allowed to this office has long been less than in most other bureaus of the War Department; yet the work of the Ordnance Department with its many ramifications demands certain special qualifications in the clerical force.

The report gives a tabulation of returns, etc., which shows an amount of work accomplished during the fiscal year that presents a most gratifying proof of diligence.

Coming to seacoast guns, the report says that the total number of sets of gun forgings thus far provided for, exclusive of type guns and the 100 guns contracted for with the Bethlehem Steel Company, is as follows: Eight-inch, 67; 10-inch, 91; 12-inch, 109. This was the number of guns completed up to June 30, 1899:

Eight-inch rifles: Army gun factory, 52; West Point foundry, 11; Bethlehem Steel Company, 25; total, 88. Ten-inch rifles: Army gun factory, 80; Bethlehem Steel Company, 30; total, 110. Twelve-inch rifles: Army gun factory, 61; Bethlehem Steel Company, 7; total, 68.

The forgings for the 10-inch gun have been delivered by the Bethlehem Steel Company, and work on finishing and assembling the gun is well advanced. It is expected that this gun will be completed by October, 1900.

Additional contracts for 12-inch mortar forgings have been placed with the Bethlehem Steel Company, for 15 sets and with the Midvale Steel Company for 23 sets. The finishing and assembling of these mortars will be done at the Army gun factory. The total number of mortars thus far completed and under manufacture is 73 12-inch mortars, cast iron, hopped, model 1886; 8 steel mortars, model 1886-1890; 277 12-inch steel mortars, model 1890; making a total of 358 mortars. A type 10-inch B. L. mortar and its carriage are under manufacture, and will be completed and tested during the present year.

## RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

Since last year's report an additional contract for forty 6-pounder and forty 3-inch (15-pounder) rapid-fire guns with their mounts has been placed with the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company. A further contract for fourteen sets of forgings for 6-inch R. F. guns has been placed with the Midvale Steel Company. Funds are available for the purchase of ten more sets of 6-inch forgings. In addition to rapid-fire guns for coast defense, the Department has provided sixteen 6-pounder guns, with Navy mounts, for the transport service, four guns with mounts and ammunition being issued to each of the four transports, Thomas, Logan, Hancock and Warren. The type 5-inch and 6-inch rapid-fire guns and their carriages, made on the Department's plans, are now undergoing test.

Of the twenty-five 5-inch and twenty-five 6-inch Brown Segmental Wire R. F. guns, to be furnished by contract, the test of the 5-inch gun and its mount is about completed. The 6-inch type gun will not be submitted for test until after all the 5-inch guns, or nearly all, have been completed.

Thirteen of the 2.5-inch Sims-Dudley dynamite field guns have been altered and twelve of them, with a complete equipment of carriages, projectiles, etc., have recently been issued for service in Manila, one is in Cuba, and the three remaining guns are at Sandy Hook. The extreme range of the altered gun, with the projectiles of service type, is about 1,950 yards.

In the test of the gun the usual crater formed in sand by the explosion measured about two feet in depth and four feet across the opening at the top. The ammunition

is securely packed in boxes suitable for transportation on pack animals. The gun and carriage is intended to be drawn ordinarily by one horse in shafts or by men on drag ropes. The 3-inch dynamite gun submitted for test by the Crescent Ship Yard did not pass a satisfactory test.

The manufacture of seacoast gun carriages has progressed satisfactorily, and during the year ending June 30, 1899, a total of 216 carriages were issued to the service, and are now mounted or in process of erection.

The various reports reaching General Buffington indicate that the ordnance material at the fortifications is being properly cared for, and the small number of breakages which have been reported leads to the conclusion that the various constructions are equal to any demands made upon them. The first 10-inch disappearing carriage, all-round fire, has been issued to its fortification at Galveston, Tex., and the firing tests to determine its fitness for the service conducted at that place were very satisfactory. The complete table of the seacoast carriages delivered, issued, remaining under manufacture June 30, 1899, with the additional number to be procured, gives the total as an even thousand.

Treating of experimental carriages, the report says that the 10-inch pneumatic disappearing carriage remains at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground in the condition mentioned in the last report, no firings having since been made. As to the Howell 10-inch disappearing carriage, it has been fired during the year, but it has not thus far satisfactorily passed the tests provided in the act authorizing its purchase. An enumeration of its defects is given, and it is said that the weight of the carriage presented for test is nearly double that of the service one, and in size and weight approximates very closely to the service carriage for the 12-inch rifle. Sufficient funds are still available for procuring about 10 more pieces of each caliber of siege artillery with their carriages, etc. This will give a total of 70 pieces of each caliber provided. It has been decided to convert all the guns of model 1890 into model 1897 by the introduction of a short lining tube, to permit of rechambering. One hundred and twenty-three guns out of 150 have been completed, and the remainder will be completed within the next few months.

As to the 3-inch field gun, the two type guns of this caliber are now undergoing test, which will be pushed to an early completion. A new type of shrapnel has been adopted for this piece, in which the usual cast-iron separators are omitted and the lead balls are jacketed with steel. A larger number of balls is thus obtained, and increased penetration for a given velocity.

The results of a test made by the Ordnance Board of a 75 mm. (2.953-inch) quick-firing mountain gun, gun carriage and ammunition procured from Vickers Sons & Maxim are satisfactory for the equipment as a whole. The mechanism worked easily and satisfactorily. No damage was sustained by the gun or carriage, and the action of the projectiles and fuses was, generally, very good.

The tests of the 3-inch field carriages have been delayed, due to tardiness in the arrival of the carriages to be submitted for test. The design of the 7-inch siege howitzer carriage has been much improved by reducing the height of the axis of the howitzer in the firing position, which permits of a carriage weighing about 1,000 pounds less than that of the old design, and having greater stability as a whole in traveling. Twenty of the new howitzers and carriages are under manufacture, and will be issued to the service as soon as completed.

Additional contracts have been placed for seacoast projectiles, both shot and shell, for all calibers. The powder that disabled the 8-inch gun was a new powder of the standard composition. Either the form of grain or its dimensions, or both, were unsuited to the caliber of the gun. It is possible, also, that our powder makers have not as yet had sufficient experience in the manufacture of smokeless powder to attain a necessary degree of uniformity and stability in their products. Experiments are now in progress to determine the best mode of ignition and size of igniter for cartridges of smokeless powder to insure certainty of ignition and uniformity of combustion.

## BURSTING CHARGE EXPERIMENTS.

Some partially successful experiments have been made in the use of wet, compressed gun cotton, packed with paraffin in shell for a bursting charge, fired from a gun or mortar. Experiments are now in process to ascertain whether penetration of armor plates can be attained before the bursting charge is exploded. Experiments are also being carried on with other explosives, such as jovite, thorite, etc. A reliable and safe detonating fuse, it is believed, has been developed by the Department, but investigations are in progress having for their object the development of a non-fulminate fuse. Tests are in progress with the Isham high-explosive shell. Further tests of this projectile will be made to ascertain whether it possesses the efficiency expected from it, which the trials thus far have hardly demonstrated. The Department regards with distrust the use of the very high explosives in cannon. Their employment, therefore, in the military service should not be contemplated if adequate results can be obtained with a milder but much safer type of explosive, and it is believed that such is the case.

In view of the results obtained in the tests of thorite, the Ordnance Board, under whose supervision these tests have been made, reports that it is of the opinion that it is superior to any other material for filling shell so far tested, and is suitable for adoption in service, at least pending the development of any better material for the purpose; it remains, however, to secure a good detonating fuse. Reports of the Ordnance Board on the trial of this substance form an appendix to the report.

As regards the stability of thorite but little can be said at present, but a quantity of the mixture in storage for some time in an ordinary shed at the Proving Ground, during which it absorbed considerable moisture, showed no deterioration. The subsequent drying of the substance indicated that its qualities when damp had not been impaired.

By direction of the Secretary of War, tests have been made during the past year at Sandy Hook of the Gathmann system of projectiles. The results of these tests are given, and while no great weight is attached to their value, yet on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, Congress appropriated in the fortifications act of March 3, 1899, \$65,000 for the construction of an 18-inch gun, and \$10,000 for powder and projectiles for further test of the Gathmann system.

The Schmidt chronograph was tested at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground last summer, and was found to be of special value as a supplemental instrument for taking velocities in the field, or where the distance of the gun from the regular instruments is such as to make it convenient to use them, or for temporary ranges where firing is to be made for special purposes.

The Springfield Armory is at present the only Government factory for small arms. Work has begun on another plant at Rock Island. The caliber .30 magazine rifle gave satisfaction during the war with Spain, and continues to be satisfactory, so far as can be learned, in the Philippine Islands. Sightings with adjustments for windage are now being made at the rate of 500 per day, and they will be supplied with all future issues of maga-

zine rifles. Several forms of clips for more rapidly charging the magazine have been tried, but none of them were satisfactory, and the attempt to attach such an appliance has been abandoned as not suited to our system. Some persons believe a gun exclusively loaded from a clip conduces to extravagance in the use of ammunition, and ineffectiveness of fire. The U. S. rifle can be fired as a single loader from 25 to 30 times per minute, which is rapid enough for more occasions, and holds a reserve of five cartridges for emergencies. The change to a cannelured cartridge case from the flanged head case now used has been investigated at the armory and two rifles for the cannelured cartridge were made, but without satisfactory result. The adoption of this cartridge would introduce two cartridges and two rifles into the service unless all the arms thus far manufactured, amounting to 185,232 rifles and 27,035 carbines, and also all the cartridges on hand, amounting to many millions, were discarded. It was therefore not considered "practicable at moderate cost to adapt the present Army rifle to the use of such a case," and the project has been abandoned.

It is apparent from returns received accounting for the loss of bayonets that they are regarded as much more of an impediment than as an advantage in the kind of campaigning incident to service in the Philippines. This applies particularly to the triangular bayonet of the Springfield rifle. In many cases half the bayonets of the company would be thrown away as an impediment in rapid advance. The new Navy gun is made without ramrod, and the advantage of keeping the ramrod for itself alone is doubtful even in the Army. It may be that there is sufficient call for both ramrod and bayonet if they can be combined.

The work of the Frankford Arsenal during the past year has been greater than ever before. The ordinary manufacture in years past has been about 10,000,000 cartridges. Last year over 37,000,000 cartridges were manufactured, and inspectors from this arsenal at private factories supervised the manufacture of 39,000,000 more. There were also made at this arsenal over 17,000 shrapnel and over 100,000 fuses of various kinds. The former capacity of the factory was about 110,000 cartridges per day, working sixteen hours. The new plant has a capacity of 250,000 finished cartridges in the same time. Some of the Mauser cartridges captured in Cuba were sent to the arsenal for examination, and it was found that they had an initial velocity of 2,200 feet per second. Experiments were then undertaken to determine whether the velocity of the service cartridge, which was 2,000 feet per second, could not be increased. It was found that 2,200 feet could be readily obtained without materially increasing the pressure in the barrel. A cartridge giving an initial velocity of 2,200 feet has, therefore, been adopted, and will be exclusively manufactured in future.

The use of the smokeless powder cartridge in the Springfield rifle having caused accidents in the Philippines, the Chief Ordnance Officer at Manila made an investigation, and reported to Washington. General Buffington, quoting part of the report which appears in the appendix, says: "It therefore appears that only three rifles out of 14,000 are known to have been really injured, and that no serious casualties whatever occurred from the use of the Springfield rifle. Considering the service to which these rifles were subjected, this is regarded as a remarkable showing." A non-mercuric composition, consisting of sulphur, 110 parts; sulphide of antimony, 320 parts, chlorate of potassium, 632 parts, and glass, 212 parts, has been successfully worked up. Besides being safer, it gives a smaller percentage of mis and hang fires. In addition to other cartridges, nearly 3,000,000 blank cartridges have been manufactured after a pattern proposed by Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ord. Dept. This has proved a most satisfactory form, and these cartridges have been in great demand in training the recruits for the many new regiments recently raised.

Touching the operations in the department of field and siege carriage construction, the report says that it is estimated that it would now be entirely possible to fabricate annually 240 field carriages, 240 caissons, 480 limbers for carriages and caissons, and 40 combined battery wagons and forges, or 40 complete 6-gun batteries, and in addition about 40 siege carriages with their limbers.

The receipts and issues of ordnance stores have much exceeded the amounts for any corresponding period in the history of the arsenal. The receipts aggregated 9,201,910 pounds; the issues, 6,992,963 pounds.

The total output of finished guns by the gun factory of the Watervliet Arsenal was 61 field, 20 siege, and 41 seacoast guns. Adding to this last the number of finished guns considered a fair equivalent of the progress made on guns still unfinished, the number of finished guns would become about 65 guns. This is deemed a fair output, considering the large amount of work that has been done upon spare parts for issue to the service. At the Watertown Arsenal 65 gun carriages were completed. Work has been in progress on 53 other carriages, of which the report says all will probably be completed before the close of the year.

The San Antonio Arsenal has been a distributing depot for the Southwest, supplying troops in the State of Texas and as far west as Arizona, and like Benicia Arsenal, has kept on hand stocks of stores which are replenished from Eastern arsenals, and has been a place for the repair and maintenance of the arms and equipments of the troops. During the war with Spain, under the necessity of producing large supplies in the least time, Columbia Arsenal, similarly to the San Antonio, was utilized, and excellent and economical work on infantry equipments was done at that place.

Fifty-three appendices accompany the report, consisting chiefly of reports from subordinates.

The British, under Secretary of State for War, was recently asked in the House of Commons why fewer commissions from the ranks had been given during recent years than formerly. The truth of this was denied, but further inquiry showed that from 1885 to 1895 on an average 27 commissions a year were given from the ranks, while during the period of 1896-98 an average of only fourteen commissions was given. In 1898 only nine officers were thus appointed, although more commissions were granted in the Army that year than in any year since 1876. After becoming Commander in Chief Lord Wolseley issued stringent regulations concerning the eligibility of noncommissioned officers for commissions, the point of view being that non-coms., if not appointed till close to thirty years of age, can serve for only a comparatively short period before superannuation and that they are not as good value for the pension they draw as officers who join at about twenty years of age. Distinguished military critics do not think the disadvantages weigh against the desirableness of giving deserving and distinguished non-coms. a few commissions as rewards. They insist that the standard of education in the ranks is now so much in advance of what it was ten years ago that the educational requirements are no longer insuperable. The brilliant example of Sir Hector Macdonald and of many rankers who have risen to the command of regiments is cited to show that the non-com. should receive more favor.



## FROM THE ISLANDS.

The transport Thomas with the 47th Infantry on board left Gibraltar Nov. 16 for Manila by way of the Suez Canal. While the transport was passing the English Channel Squadron at Gibraltar the band of the 47th played the British national anthem, and the American soldiers and British sailors cheered enthusiastically.

The transport City of Sydney with six companies of the 46th Volunteers, consisting of 25 officers and 647 men, sailed for Manila on Nov. 15, and the transport Pathen sailed on Nov. 16 from San Francisco for Manila with companies G, H, I, K, L and M of the 46th Volunteer Infantry, 21 officers and 600 men, Maj. Miller commanding.

Not even the most insignificant part of our fleet in the Philippines is without its hero. In this instance the greatness of the hero is in proportion to the smallness of his equipment. Manila "Freedom" of Sept. 21 says that Capt. Charles Hill, of the launch Caridad, captured fifty insurgents and a casco single handed. The Caridad runs between Manila and Calamba. On Sept. 19 it was coming out of Calamba when Capt. Hill saw a two-masted craft steal out from an inlet, following the disappearance down the coast of the gunboat Napidan. Hill gave chase, though the only piece of ordnance on his boat was a revolver reposing in his hip pocket. The casco ran for shore, but the Caridad cut it off and with several football yells Hill called for surrender, flourishing his revolver. He was over the side among the crew before they could do anything and soon had fifty men lined up in front of his revolver. The boat had forty tons of supplies aboard for the rebel army. He compelled them to make fast to the Caridad and so he towed his prize to Manila, where he turned it over to the first guard he met. A stock of bolos sufficient to arm the crew was on board, but Hill was too quick for them. We are afraid after reading the thrilling story that the tropical climate has unduly influenced the imagination of our Manila contemporary.

A Manila correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal writes: "I have kept pretty well since coming here and only hope I shall continue to do so, as the climate here is very trying, as, if it is not pouring rain, it is so hot that one finds the proverbial fig leaf and campaign hat burdensome. Things are at last beginning to look like business and a general advance will be made in a day or two to try and round up the 'niggers,' but somehow or other they generally find a loophole to sprint through, and as sprinters they can give such old-time pedestrians as Rowell, Weston, Leary, etc., cards and spades and beat them out."

Maj. Gen. Lawton, U. S. V., commanding 1st Division 8th Corps, in General Orders issued on Sept. 25, gives instructions for the making out of reports after each battle or engagement. General Lawton in previous orders also gave directions for the organization of the several units of his command into squads, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, and among other things directed that in action the members of a squad will be "comrades in battle," supporting and assisting each other. Under no circumstances will a comrade be abandoned, except when in that individual case orders to do so have been specifically given by the company or other competent commander. In the event of the killing, wounding or otherwise disabling of a squad member, immediate report will be made by the chief of the squad to his next superior commander. If at any time in action it is necessary to detach men from squads, they will not be sent in less number than two. In each regiment, battalion or other separate organization there will be organized at once a detachment of sharpshooters. The officers and enlisted men for this detail will be selected from the best marksmen in their respective organizations, and should, if possible, be experienced soldiers who have demonstrated in action the possession of such qualities as coolness under fire, courage, endurance, energy and good judgment. The sharpshooters will remain with the companies to which they belong, but will be held in readiness for immediate movement. When they are in the field they will, as far as practicable, be excused from all other camp duties, and will be used as patrols, scouts, skirmishers and sharpshooters.

The 41st Inf., Col. Richmond, left Camp Meade, Pa., Nov. 18 for New York, where it boarded the transport Logan Nov. 19, which is to carry the command to Manila, via the Suez Canal. The regiment numbers in all some 1,132 men, and was the last of the regiments to be stationed at Camp Meade, and as soon as the War Department closes its accounts with the owners of the land the camp will be abandoned. The transport Logan sailed Nov. 20.

The 45th and 38th Regts. of U. S. Vols. sailed from San Francisco Nov. 21 on the transports Duke of Fife and St. Paul for Manila.

A despatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, announces that the transport McPherson arrived there on Nov. 20 with a broken shaft.

According to advices from Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 5, a party of wreckers have recovered \$4,000 from the wreck of the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, sunk off Santiago, Cuba, in July, 1898.

## SOME NEW BOOKS.

In a book of pocket size (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston), William P. Trent treats in an affectionate manner the life of General Robert E. Lee.

From Lipsius & Tischer, Kiel and Leipzig, Germany, comes "The Naval Wordbook," by N. W. Thomas, M. A., in which in parallel columns appear words, phrases and sentences used in naval speech in English and German.

From the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. we have historical stories of the days of '76; one by Everett L. Tomlinson, entitled "A Jersey Boy in the Revolution," and the other by Frank Samuel Child, with the title of "An Unknown Patriot."

The Macmillan Company, New York, have just issued "Soldier Rigdale," by Beulah Marie Dix, a tale of the Mayflower days; "Ben Comee," by M. J. Canavan, a tale of Rogers' Rangers, 1758-59; "Via Crucis," by F. Marion Crawford, a romance of the second crusade, and "Abraham Lincoln, the Man of the People," by Norman Hapgood, a well-written, well-arranged review of the salient points of the great President's career. The key to the treatment of this great life is found in the author's remarks in the preface: "Praise and blame have small place, and suppression none, in the story of a large soul."

Among the recent publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific is a pamphlet by Ensign Everett Hayden, U. S. N., on "Clock-rates and Barometric Pressure as Illustrated by the Maritime Clock and Wall Chronometers at the Mare Island Observatory."

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary is an abridgment of the International Dictionary, and is especially adapted for the use of college and university students, and at the same time is practical enough for the man of business or the journalist. Though brief, the definitions are succinct and satisfactory, and the scope of the vocabulary leaves little to be desired except by those who are accustomed to meet the unusual and the abstruse in their reading or position. By discarding unusual and technical

terms and obsolete and very rare words space has been gained without lessening the practical value of the work. In it appear all the newer words which have established their place in the language, all technical and scientific words which are likely to be encountered in a wide course of reading, and the words of the Bible, Shakespeare, and substantially all the masters of English literature. A supplementary glossary of Scottish words and phrases, which was well received when it first appeared years ago, is retained, and will be found of value to those who like to get the full meaning of Burns and other Scotch writers when they use the language of their childhood. The dictionary is published by the G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass.

"The Soldiers' Pocket Companion," by N. Hersher, who has written other books on military subjects, is a handy little volume in paper, arranged for the instruction and information of the Volunteer soldier, the National Guardsman and for cadets at schools. The book is issued by J. J. Chapman, Washington. The War Department has purchased 30,000 copies for the new Volunteer regiments. It is well to note that there are some errors in the book of more than minor importance. At page 53 in the rank of non-commissioned officers the first sergeant is made senior to the battalion sergeant major, but in the new Army bill the seniority is reversed. The book gives that rank as taken from the Army Regulations of 1895, but where we cannot find any battalion sergeant majors mentioned. We would invite the author's attention to General Order No. 111, dated June 17, 1899, giving the precedence to battalion sergeant majors. What does the author mean by publishing, as at page 17, the figure and description of carry arms, when such a position was abolished four years and a half ago? We hope these errors will be corrected before this book passes into common use.

Much romance and sentiment are woven into the geographical nomenclature of places about Manila. As M. M. Shoemaker, in his work on "Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires," explains, in speaking of the origin of the name of the island Corregidor, which has figured much in naval speech and writing since that eventful first day of May, 1898, and which will when its tender origin is known, appeal more poetically to our young soldiers and sailors when they first skirt its shores entering Manila Bay and catch distant visions of the dark-eyed beauties of Luzon. Mr. Shoemaker tells us that back in the seventeenth century a nun in the Santa Clara convent eloped with a Franciscan monk. They took refuge at a place across from the island now called Mariveles, according to the author, and Mariveles, according to the War Department's map. There they were captured by and Alderman and his staff, who had pursued them from Manila, which shows that the city fathers in those days as in ours, were careful guardians of public morals. This elopement gave the name of Corregidor (Alderman) to the island, and to the rocks to the right and left of it, Fraile (friar) and Monja (nun).

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn., is issuing in pocket form a book in paper giving in condensed form the game laws of each State and of Canada, which will be found interesting to sportsmen who travel far for the pleasures of the chase.

A timely book is a small volume just completed by Edward Bicknell on the territorial acquisitions of the United States. It is published by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

"Imperialism and Liberty," by Morrison I. Swift, is a denunciation of the Administration, couched in the language that Populism has made popular in the West during the last decade. It is a strange mingling of bad grammar, toplofty apostrophes and barroom bilingualism. All this is the offspring of the belief of the author that the Philippine war is the "culminating stroke of plutocracy." Even if that were true, one might be well pardoned for seeking a culmination and arriving at a point where nothing more awful would happen. It is published by the Ronbroke Press, Los Angeles, Cal.

## VETERINARY INSPECTION OF HORSES.

Before veterinary science was brought to its present advanced state it was quite the rule when large numbers of horses were hurriedly concentrated into camps or stables for an outbreak of epidemic diseases among them, attended with considerable loss. This was because there was little or no skilled veterinary inspection of the animals, or any knowledge of their antecedent medical history to determine whether they had been exposed to infection. Such disasters excited wonder, for it did not seem clear why apparently healthy horses should make each other sick. Although they were congregated together, yet it has long been understood that there was an infectious influence in the air contaminated by the bodily exhalations of large numbers of animals or men. What is known as "crowd poison" nourished and aroused into activity the latent pathogenic germs, ever ready under favorable conditions to attack animals of all sorts. Old soldiers will recall the great mortality among the horses concentrated, especially in the District of Columbia, in the early days of the Rebellion without veterinary inspection or sanitary safeguards—such as are now considered indispensable. These unfavorable conditions are supposed to have disappeared with the development of veterinary science. Nowadays a horse of value is seldom purchased without having to pass the inspection of a veterinarian, and in the military services of Europe no horse is purchased unless he is thoroughly inspected and accepted and passed by the veterinary officers as perfectly sound, after an inquiry has been made as to his exposure to contagious disease for several months previous. Experience has abundantly shown that horses cannot be considered free from glanders and farcy until at least six months have elapsed since their exposure to contagion. (British Regulation for Veterinary Surgeons, 1894.)

The veterinary sanitary rules are enforced in the great military establishments abroad with great thoroughness, and the precautions taken to search out cases of infectious disease and to prevent their spread in camps and stables are conducted more scientifically and successfully than in the cases of human beings, except perhaps when recruits are enlisted. Even here the inquiry as to antecedent exposures are not so searching. The tendency of glanders, farcy and epizootic diseases to spread rapidly from an initial case is so thoroughly understood in the British Army that no horses belonging to civilians are permitted to enter a camp or garrison until they are inspected by the local veterinary officer.

There is substantial agreement in the organizations of the army veterinary services in Europe and in their management of the public animals and course of practice. The French and German are perhaps more scientific than the British, but on the whole they can hardly be considered so practical under the various conditions of land and sea service. The care of horses on transports is admirably provided for in the British system, and hardly a case or condition of any sort is left uncovered by clear rules of practice. A "Veterinary History Sheet" is supplied for every horse, and it always accompanies the animal. It is an amplified descriptive

list containing entries of accounts of all marks, peculiarities, of all sickness and injuries of any kind, with the steps taken for their relief. Everything, in short, is noted that may affect the fitness of an animal for active service, or that may be of information to a board ordered to determine his rating or the disposition to be made of him. In case a horse dies, is sold, or killed, a detailed account of the case is sent to the Director General of the service. See the British "Regulations for Army Veterinary Service," sold at 1s and 6d, if you wish to see how complete veterinary service is in all the great armies on the other side of the water. Many years ago it was found that in order to secure constant efficiency of the mounted and transport services it was necessary to incorporate the veterinarians—formerly only civil employees, as now in our service—into the military organizations. This little book presents in a very plain way the regulations founded on an extensive military veterinary experience on land and water in times of peace and of war. It contains the organization of the veterinary service at home and abroad, the rank, promotion, and allowance of veterinary officers to military units; duties on the march, on transports and elsewhere; precautions taken to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases; the system of medical and surgical supplies; infirmary stables; pharmacy and forge; the movement of sick horses by rail; the books, returns and forms used in the organization of army veterinary school and vaccine institute at Aldershot; farriers; shoeing; general instructions for handling horses; stables; embarkation and disembarkation of horses, etc., etc.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Referring to the recent death in the Philippines from wounds received in battle of Capt. H. J. McGrath, 4th U. S. Cav., Prof. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, has written an unofficial letter to the War Department, in which he says: "I was at Calamba, an important town in Laguna de Bay, taken by Lawton. While the troops were in front of this town and in the face of a hot and furious fire from the Filipinos it was found necessary to cross a stream that was swelled with recent rains until it was most difficult to get over. There were neither boats nor rafts, but on the opposite side and directly under the rifles of the Filipinos were two canoes. At that juncture the hero revealed himself in the person of Capt. McGrath, of the 4th Cav. He did not wait for orders, nor did he call for volunteers. He stripped and plunged into the whirling stream and came back in half an hour later with two canoes. There were some bullet holes in the canoes by the time he got across with them, but they were made to serve the purpose of transporting a storming party across the stream, and the trench was taken. It was the most daring thing I ever witnessed, and I believe the most daring action that has come to my notice."

A memorial service was held in St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, N. S., in memory of Lieut. C. C. Wood, killed in a skirmish near Orange River, South Africa. Gen. Lord William Seymour and the officers of the British service and Canadian Militia were present in uniform. A sermon was preached by Bishop Courtenay, who referred to the fact that this son of a Confederate chieftain (Capt. J. Taylor Wood, Confederate Navy) had died wounded in the head and chest with his face to the foe, fighting the British Empire's battles for justice and right.

James P. Howatt, Master Mechanic of the New York Navy Yard for the past twenty-five years, and a veteran of the Civil War, died Nov. 17 at his home, 255 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn.

Alpheus E. Clarke, who died Nov. 20 at his residence in Jersey City, served during the Civil War as Captain and Commissary of Volunteers, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for his service. In 1866 he was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Art., promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1868, resigned in 1873, went into business and amassed a comfortable fortune.

Landon Boyd, one of the last remaining survivors of the famous jury empanelled in Richmond, Va., to try the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, died recently in Abingdon, Va. He was a negro.

Thomas Frame, Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Andersonville, a veteran of the Civil War, and with an excellent military record, died Nov. 20 at his post of duty. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Last week we reported the marriage Nov. 10 of Capt. William N. Tisdall, U. S. A., retired. Now we have to report his death Nov. 18 at Wayne, Pa., the place of his marriage. The deceased officer had a long and honorable record of service. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Inf., in 1861, rendered gallant service during the Civil War, attained a Captaincy in 1869, and was retired for age April 6, 1895.

At the October meeting of the National Board of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution resolutions were passed doing honor to the memory of General Henry Heth and General Horatio G. Wright. The resolutions were presented by Harriett M. Lathrop, chairman Committee on Resolutions. Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, the daughter of General Wright, was formerly registrar of the society, and Mrs. Heth has held the same office.

General William McE. Dye, Vice-Minister of War in Corea, who died at Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 13, while on leave from the Korean capital, had a wonderful career. He was graduated from West Point in 1853, and promoted to the infantry; during the Civil War he served with distinction as Colonel of 20th Iowa Volunteers, and received brevets from Major to Brigadier General. After the war he did excellent service on the frontiers, having been promoted to Major, 4th Infantry, in 1866, and was honorably discharged at his own request Sept. 30, 1870. He then turned his attention to farming at Marion, Iowa, but in 1873 went to Egypt and served in the Egyptian Army as Colonel of staff to June 30, 1878, and was severely wounded in the battle of Gura, Abyssinia, in 1876. His book, "Egypt and Abyssinia," has had a wide circulation. Returning home he served as Chief of Police, District of Columbia, from 1883 to 1886, was then appointed to a prominent position in the Pension Bureau, but resigned it in 1888 to take the place of Military Adviser and Instructor General in the service of the King of Corea. His services soon became almost indispensable in that country.

Acting under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy a board has made an investigation as to the facilities of the Burlee Dry Dock Co., of Staten Island, for competing with other firms in the matter of building the ships of the Denver class, on which this company were bidders in the recently concluded competition. The report is quite exhaustive and finds that the company possess the necessary facilities for doing the work within the time specified in the contracts. It does not follow from this report, however, that the Burlee company will secure a contract.



## 6TH INFANTRY MEN'S FIGHT WITH BANDITS.

In a report dated La Carlota, Island of Negros, P. I., Aug. 12, received at the War Department from Capt. Bernard A. Byrne, of the 6th U. S. Inf., who commanded the American forces in La Carlota district, is found a recital of events that form one of the most thrilling chapters of the Philippine war. In command of 105 men Capt. Byrne marched against a robber band, 400 strong, and found them in their mountain fastness. The battle that followed was largely a hand-to-hand conflict, in which clubbed guns and bolos were used with effect. When it was over the bodies of the robbers lay thick on the field. This band of robbers had been the terror of Negros for years. Capt. Byrne practically annihilated it, and in recognition of his services he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the 40th Regiment, U. S. Vols.

At 8 p. m., on July 17, the column under Capt. Byrne started from Pontevedra, on a fifteen-mile night march to the bandit's stronghold. The rain came down in torrents, turning the road into a quagmire. After going six or seven miles the column left the road and made its way with difficulty rice fields waist deep in water being encountered, to the foothills of the mountains. Ordinary rivulets had become mad torrents by this time and the difficulties increased. It was necessary to follow the bed of a stream in water waist deep, to climb over big boulders and to traverse a jungle. The men gave necessary information only in whispers. At the end of the column was Asst. Surg. William L. Whittington, who let no man get behind him. At 3 a. m. the base of the mountain, where the bandits had their fort, was reached. At 4 o'clock the ascent of the mountain was begun. It was steep at first and then became almost perpendicular. Foot by foot the men worked their way up. Twenty yards from the summit the column was halted, while Capt. Byrne, Lieut. Nesbitt and some men went forward to reconnoitre.

Capt. Byrne says: We climbed to the top of the hill, and looking cautiously over, were astonished to find one of their block houses and observation towers not over fifteen or twenty yards away. Some of the bandits were cooking breakfast in perfect ignorance of our presence. We instantly rushed upon them, and before those in and around the house had realized what had happened, seven out of the nine had been shot down not far from the house. Two escaped. Knowing that our presence was now discovered, we ran back and I rushed Lieut. Nesbitt forward with about twenty men who, hearing the firing, had struggled to the top of the hill.

The Captain remained back for a while and sent the men as fast as they could be gotten up the hill to join the advance line. He soon heard continuous firing in the direction Lieut. Nesbitt had taken and leaving the Battalion Sergt-Major Bennett to gather up the remainder of the men, he started in the direction of the firing. Lieut. Nesbitt had taken a very advantageous position, which afforded him the opportunity to fire with terrible effect into the confused mass of bandits, running around like ants stirred up in an ant hill, and at the same time to cut off their escape to Salupitan by the only trail. Sergt. Bennett soon arrived with the 55 tired men, the remainder being too exhausted to join.

Capt. Byrne did some lively mental arithmetic at this point and found out that at that rate his supply of ammunition would become exhausted and the village still remain in possession possibly of a considerable force of the enemy. He concluded they would have to be attacked at close quarters and poked out of the houses. His force being too small he sent each of the detachments for fifteen men, and then, with Trumpeter Steele, ran down the hill toward the village under fire. At the lowest point, where the slopes from the mountain and village would have met there was a chasm of such depth as to make it impassable except by a single footbridge. A clear, beautiful stream of water ran through the chasm. When near the creek the Captain went toward the footbridge with the intention of waiting for the men sent for, intending after their arrival to cross and attack the bandits in their houses. He had hardly reached the bridge when, much to his surprise, about twelve or fourteen of his men came rushing down the hill on the other side. The Captain was quite taken back by this occurrence, as he was not aware that any of the men were over the river or near the village. He exclaimed: "My God, men, what does this mean?" Several shouted at once:

"Captain, we must get away; there are thousands of them and we will all be killed." Capt. Byrne told the men they would all be killed if they ran, but would be all right if they faced them. The men were then gotten quickly into position at the footbridge, and proceeded to get after the rifle men. The bandits, quickly taking advantage of the situation, came out of the houses to the number of about two hundred and attacked the party.

In this attack Private D. S. Anderson, Co. K, was shot and killed, receiving many bolo cuts, the bandits getting his rifle and about fifty rounds of ammunition. Private Albert C. Jenks, Co. K, was shot through the neck, but had sufficient vitality to get over the bank, where he came rolling down near to where we were, groaning with pain and his face covered with blood, an unfortunate incident in its influence upon the men at this time. First Sergt. William Shuck, Co. K and Corporal Frank S. Swan, Co. K, heroically stood their ground in the face of what seemed to be certain death. Corporal Swan fired three shots from his magazine, bringing down a bandit at each shot. He could not fire more, as they were right on him. He then clubbed his gun, mashing in the head of the first man, killing him instantly. Reversing his gun, he ran the next through with his bayonet, killing him. Sergt. Shuck also stood his ground, firing into them with deadly effect. The other men stampeded and made a break for the bridge. This was the crowd the Captain met on the bridge.

After getting the men back over the bridge the Captain attempted to deploy them, but they were too much demoralized to obey commands. At last they were finally got into skirmish order after a fashion. Six men came over the bridge at this time and joined the party, making the detachment number about twenty men. Capt. Byrne took the position of center skirmisher of the party and directed Trumpeter Steele to sound the charge, telling the men that at the last note he was going forward and expected them to go with him. At the last note of the trumpet as the Captain sprang up over the bank into the village, a few men were a little slow, but soon got into place. Two fell down behind a log, but on being shouted at, got up and joined the line. All had now recovered their self-possession and would have gone into anything. They were brave, good men, but only had become temporarily rattled. This sudden counter-charge by the men whom the bandits had a few minutes before probably regarded as their victims, completely demoralized them. They fell back across the village

with the attacking party after them. Then they became panic stricken and dispersed, fleeing down the hill.

The fight lasted in its various phases two hours and a quarter. The command decided to postpone breakfast till they could find a more appetizing spot. The stock, carabao, horses and bulls, etc., were driven in from the grazing ground. Chickens, pigs and goats were killed, to be brought in for food for the soldiers. Such as could not be packed were destroyed. Great quantities of rice and various kinds of provisions were also destroyed; also household goods of great variety, the accumulation probably of years of plunder and robbery; this after each man had helped himself to all he could carry.

After complimenting the men on their self-restraint in keeping silence where one loud utterance might have brought annihilation, Capt. Byrne concludes his report thus:

"Lieut. Nesbitt marched on foot with the guide the entire distance, and by his energy and good judgment kept the column moving and contributed much toward success. He also engaged the enemy with energy and courage, inflicting great damage upon them and posted his command with good judgment, to prevent escape. Acting Asst. Surg. William L. Whittington, who marched at the rear of the column by my order, by his physical efforts and words of encouragement did much to prevent straggling which might otherwise have seriously delayed the march. He used his horse to assist tired men, he also exerted himself with good effect in getting tired men to the front after the fight began. Battalion Sergt. Major Bennett commanded a detachment of the command with courage and efficiency. The work of the guide was a most remarkable feat of its kind. He seemed to be possessed of the instinct and power to see at night of the wild beast. I recommend 1st Sergt. William J. Shuck, Co. K, 6th Inf., and Corporal Frank S. Swan, Co. K, 6th Inf., for such recognition as their conduct reported herein deserves. Their courage and coolness did much toward saving life while engaged with the enemy."

In his endorsement General E. S. Otis wrote: "This report contains a graphic description of a perilous undertaking most successfully executed, entitling those participating to all the honors herein recommended." The recommendations are contained in the endorsement of Lieut. Col. C. W. Winn, 6th Inf., who said: "For Capt. Byrne I strongly recommend for most distinguished gallantry and rallying the men on the bridge a medal of honor; for Lieut. Nesbitt, a brevet of Captain for coolness and courage displayed; and for Sergt. William J. Shuck and Corporal Frank S. Swan certificates of merit."

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 20.

Two games were played at the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon, Lehigh with the Naval Cadets, and the Y. M. C. A., of Washington, with the Hustlers, or Second Cadet team. Scores—Lehigh, 0. Cadets, 24. Y. M. C. A., 0. Hustlers, 12.

The Cadets felt much elated over the score, as Lafayette only defeated Lehigh by 17 to 0. The line-up was:

Lehigh	Positions	Naval Academy
Scoville	Left end	Long
Gilbert	Left tackle	Wortman, Capt.
Peoples	Left guard	Halligan
Payne	Center	Adams
Bray	Right guard	Belknap
Ross	Right tackle	Nichols
Dornin	Right end	Berrien
James	Quarterback	Gannon
Chamberlain, Capt.	Left halfback	Fowler
Reese	Right halfback	Manley
Fuller	Fullback	Wade

Umpire—Tausig, of Cornell. Referee—Iglehart, of St. John's.

The Hustler and Y. M. C. A. line-up was:

Y. M. C. A.	Positions	Hustlers
Poe	Left end	Weaver
Crittenden	Left tackle	Rogers
Stuart	Left guard	Berry
Bowie	Center	Bruff
Wolbus	Right guard	Fremont
Prigg	Right tackle	Williams
Hawkes	Right end	Read
Secoos	Quarterback	Hammer
Braver	Left halfback	Land
Ross	Right halfback	Dodd
Anelp	Fullback	Fairchild

As the result of a conference between Captain W. E. Mitchell, of the Columbia football team, Columbia's coach, Mr. J. Foster Sanford, Manager Spillman, of the Naval Academy team and Coaches Armstrong and De Saules, it has been mutually agreed to cancel the game set for next Saturday between the Naval Cadets and Columbia. The reasons are that Columbia meets the Indians in New York on Thanksgiving Day and the Cadets West Point at Philadelphia on December 2d, and they are afraid that one or more of their men might be disabled for these contests.

This afternoon two naval cadets, one a fourth classman and the other an upper classman, had an affair of honor back of the Gymnasium. They both stripped to the waist and, with their seconds behind them, in the presence of a half dozen cadets, set to until the "pleb" was considerably cut up about the face; but he had preserved his honor after the fashion of the cadets.

The new practice ship Chesapeake, built for the use of the Naval Academy, is not expected here until she has had her trial trip and a cruise afterward. She will be put in commission on Dec. 2d, and will have her trial trip on the 18th.

Dr. George E. Marchand, of this city, has been appointed a surgeon in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and has been assigned to duty on the Coast Survey steamer Blake, now in Baltimore. She will go to Porto Rico in January.

Miss Knight, daughter of Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight, U. S. N., has returned home in the Naval Academy, after a visit to Chicago.

Mrs. Barnette, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Barnette, U. S. N., and son, have gone to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sinclair, wife of Boatswain John Sinclair, U. S. N., and son Leonard, are paying a visit in Washington.

Extensive improvements at Fort Ontario, N. Y., are contemplated, and the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, has under consideration the matter of recommending the expenditure of about \$10,000 at that post. Bids for furnishing 5,000 heavy knit wool drawers will be received until Nov. 27 at Philadelphia by Lieut. Col. J. B. Furey. Efforts are being made by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army to secure a shirt material of the same color as the khaki uniform, which will be durable and comfortable. It is considered better to have the shirts made the same color as the uniform, in order to secure a neater and more uniform appearance when the coats are left off.

## WRECK OF THE CHARLESTON.

The U. S. S. Helena, Comdr. Moore, arrived at the wreck of the Charleston at Camiguin on the night of Nov. 12. The 150 survivors of the Charleston were taken on board the Helena and landed safely at Manila Nov. 21. When the Helena was first sighted by the shipwrecked crew on Nov. 12 there were hearty cheers, which were vigorously answered by the men of the Helena.

An inspection of the Charleston showed that her bows were clear, and that her after bridge was submerged, making it doubtful whether anything can be saved. It was impossible to get aboard of her. The Helena took both of the Charleston's steam launches, a cutter, a gig and a whaleboat, and left two cutters and two dingies at Camiguin. The crew of the Charleston embarked on the Helena from the island on Nov. 14. The officers had been occupying public buildings and the men had lived in nipa huts, and all hands made themselves as comfortable as possible.

On her return voyage to Manila the Helena ran into a typhoon and made only eighteen miles in five hours. She was unable to proceed further against the gale and returned to port, where she was stormbound for five days, with a leechore only 300 yards distant. Both anchors were down and steam was kept up, so that the ship could move out in case she dragged her anchors. The New York "Sun" prints a despatch, which says: "Lieut. Comdr. Little highly commends the engineering staff of the Charleston. He says that after the cruiser struck, the compartment doors were immediately closed. The men kept their stations until the order to 'abandon ship' was sounded. The ship pounded terribly, and her boilers went adrift, and the bedplates were thrown up. When the forward fire-room was flooded by the incoming water the steam dropped to thirty pounds. The six-inch pumps became clogged, and then the twelve-inch pumps became useless. When the dynamos were flooded oil lamps were lighted. According to the Charleston's officers, the wreck occurred in broad daylight. Capt. George W. Pigman, the Commander of the cruiser, and Navigating Officer Dougherty were on the bridge with the watch officer at the time."

## PERSONAL.

Brig. Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pennington, are at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel is now located at 1920 Sunderland place N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. G. W. Van Dusen, wife of Capt. Van Dusen, 7th Art., has returned from Europe and is at Washington Barracks.

Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, 5th U. S. Cav., son of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, is a recent arrival at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Capt. Richard C. Croxton, 23d U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and has entered upon duty at that post.

Gen. A. R. Chaffee, now in Cuba, has presented the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion with his portrait, life size.

Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U. S. A., retired, is staying in St. Paul, Minn., where he is always pleased to meet old friends.

Asst. Surg. B. K. Ashford, U. S. A., now at Ponce, Porto Rico, will spend Christmas and New Years with friends in the United States.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Myrick, 2d Art., accompanied by his two daughters, left on the transport Buford on the 20th inst. to join his regiment in Cuba.

Capt. George C. Reiter arrived at Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 8 to assume command of the Philadelphia, and Comdr. Wells L. Field to command the Ranger.

A pension of \$15 per month has been granted to Mrs. Bagley, mother of Lieut. Worth Bagley, who was killed during the Spanish-American war.

Chaplain H. W. Jones, U. S. N., on duty at Newport, R. I., on Nov. 19 spoke before the men's meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at Fall River. A large attendance greeted him.

Capt. H. H. Benham and Lieuts. Geo. C. Martin and A. H. Bishop, 2d U. S. Inf., and A. Surg. H. M. James at present form the commissioned circle at La Popa Barracks, Trinidad, Cuba.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles A. Adams left Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 8 for San Francisco, where the latter will take passage for the Philippines on the steamer China. Mr. Adams has been ordered to take passage on the Solace.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., was made the recipient of valuable presents in gold and silver upon the eve of his departure from Fort Wright, Wash., for duty in the Philippines. These gifts were from friends in the City of Spokane.

Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, U. S. A., arrived in New York City Nov. 22, and from there will make his report of his survey of an all American route to the Klondike. It is stated he has made such a route starting from Valdez, Alaska, and all of the route is in American territory.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., commanding the South Atlantic squadron, visited the Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 20. He called on Admiral Farquhar, Commander of the North Atlantic squadron, on board the flagship New York, and afterward on Rear Admiral Philip.

Capt. R. H. Patterson arrived at Fort Monroe last Wednesday from Fort Morgan, N. C., to take his family to his new station near Mobile, Ala. Last Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Patterson celebrated their silver wedding anniversary by entertaining a most delightful card party.

The Norfolk (Va.) "Landmark" of recent date refers to the enthusiasm of Rear Adm. Albert S. Barker, in matters of amusement. Besides being an ardent devotee of Terpsichore and displaying great interest in the weekly hops, he is forming a golf club for the naval officers on duty at that station.

Some idea of the close application made necessary by the growth and development of our new Army may be formed from the announcement in Washington the other day that Adj. Gen. Corbin had left for a visit to his father in the West, the first vacation he had taken, we understand, since the beginning of the Spanish war.

General Fitzhugh Lee, at a dinner of the Clover Club, at Philadelphia, Nov. 16, said, in referring to the Philippines, that the insurrection was practically over and that it would soon be the duty of Congress to provide a stable government for the islands. Rear Adm. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., and Capt. C. E. Clark, U. S. N., were among the other guests.



A. A. Surg. J. Ryan Deverlin, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Warren, Miss.

Capt. H. McQuiston, U. S. A., has gone to Pasadena, Cal., where he is stopping at 727 North Fair Oaks avenue.

Secretary of the Navy Long and Mrs. Long have returned to Washington from Colorado Springs, where they took their daughter, who is ill.

Miss Josephine E. Darr, daughter of the late General Francis Darr, was married at Wayne, Pa., to Capt. William N. Tisdall, U. S. A., retired.

A handsome little roster of the officers on duty at headquarters, Division of Cuba, and of the Military Governor of Cuba, Havana, has been issued.

Lieut. Harry L. James, 3d U. S. Art., is at present the sole commissioned officer on duty at Fort Baker, Cal.

Capt. L. V. Caziarc, 2d U. S. Art., for some time past on duty with Gen. Ludlow in Havana, has joined his battery at Cabana for duty.

Mrs. Stephen S. White, widow of Past Asst. Surg. Stephen S. White, U. S. N., is now located at 2405 Octavia street, San Francisco, Cal.

Comdr. John F. Merry, U. S. N., who has been on duty at Honolulu in charge of the erection of coal sheds, etc., has been assigned as commandant of the Naval Station there.

Lieut. U. S. G. Worrlow, 20th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival from Manila at Nevada, Mo., where his wife has been residing with her parents during his absence in the Philippines.

Mrs. Heald, widow of the late Comdr. E. de F. Heald, U. S. N., has returned from a stay of three years in Europe, and is now in her home, 2023 Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surg. U. S. A., lately with Gen. Brooke in Cuba, where his duties were exceedingly arduous, now finds relief in duty at the not unpleasant post of Fort Monroe, Va.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley received an ovation at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the evening of Nov. 19, and Mme. Emma Nevada and the audience sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in his honor.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt paid a visit to Willets Point, N. Y., and inspected the engineers and artillery stationed there. Maj. J. G. D. Knight, C. E. commandant, and his officers paid the visitor every honor.

Mr. Arnold White, lecturing recently at Eton College, England, on naval matters, declared that the present strength of the British Navy is directly attributable to Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., and Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.

The newspapers have exaggerated accounts of a row at the Waldorf-Astoria, Nov. 17, between "Col. Joe" Rickey, of Missouri, inventor of the far-famed gin rickey, and Capt. W. H. Wheeler, U. S. A., retired. Both are alive at this writing.

Mr. Edward W. Very, late U. S. N., entertained at dinner at the Reform Club, New York City, on Wednesday, Nov. 15, Maj. S. C. Mills, Inspector General's Department, and Capt. William Crozier, Ordnance Department, who left on the transport Meade for Manila the next morning.

Mrs. La Tourette, widow of Chaplain James La Tourette, U. S. A., with her daughters, Mrs. Genevieve Collins, widow of the late Dr. Joseph Collins, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mary Stotsenburg, widow of the late Col. J. M. Stotsenburg, is visiting Maj. and Mrs. Romeyn, 714 Twentieth street, Washington, D. C., and has leased a house, 531 Eighteenth street, that city, where she and her daughters will reside.

Capt. Charles W. Taylor, 9th U. S. Cav., has applied for an appointment as Assistant Inspector General or Assistant Adjutant General. He is at present Secretary and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home. The Captain's appointment to the staff would be highly creditable to the department and service. He is an officer of recognized ability and worth, a splendid soldier in the field, as well as garrison.—Kansas City "Times."

Maj. George Shorkley, says "Shooting and Fishing," of New York, embarked Nov. 10 on one of the coastwise steamships for Jacksonville, Fla., from which place he will go to Lake County, where he will remain until the warm breezes of May are blowing over Manhattan and the woodchucks are piping from stone wall and orchard. The Major is a persistent shooter, but, unlike some sportsmen, he shoots for pleasure wholly, and while his favorite shooting iron is without doubt the small caliber rifle, he loves the brown barrels and wing shooting; and as if following these pastimes were not sufficiently engrossing, he spends much time tramping over hill and dale with his camera. One of his objects in visiting Florida at this time is to secure some pictures he could not obtain in winter. Later on he will shoot quail now and then and try the small bore rifle on squirrels in the hammocks.

A Manila correspondent writes: "This morning I went to hear the Bishop of Shanghai. He has come over to look after our spiritual welfare, and is much pleased at the splendid work being done by Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. A. This devoted Episcopalian has had the work of many on his shoulders in the year he has been here. He is a constant visitor in all the hospitals, has buried almost all our gallant dead, and finds time to write to many a bereaved mother or wife, who otherwise would of necessity have no other knowledge of the beloved ones' last hours. We have no Protestant Church here at all, and Chaplain Pierce's plan, into which he is throwing all his heart and soul, is to buy a piece of land and build a little Episcopal Church. Of course, it takes a lot of money, but he is confident of getting it finally. He left a large church at home to come out here with the 14th U. S. Inf. when the war came on."

The "Freedom," of Manila, says: "Capt. George Cameron, with a small detachment of A Troop of the 4th Cav., and Lieut. Slavens, with B Troop, had quite an exciting time with the insurgents beyond Menico, in the vicinity of Santa Ana, Santa Cruz and San Augustin. The Americans lost one killed, Private Radcliffe. Four dead insurgents and evidences of three more were found after the fight. Several prisoners with their arms were taken. Capt. Cameron, with his troop, was riding up the bed of the Arroyo, when the column was met with a volley from a trench not 500 yards ahead. Private Radcliffe fell from his horse, shot through the head. The bed of the Arroyo is of sand, some six inches deep. No evidences of the trench could be seen until the troop was almost on top of it. Capt. Cameron quickly ordered his troop to dismount, and, sending his horses back to shelter around a bend, with the twenty-two men left to him, he advanced through the bamboos and Nipa huts until within a hundred yards of the trench. Then with a yell the trench was charged. The rebels ran. One wounded prisoner was captured with a Remington rifle, who gave the information."

General John C. Tidball, U. S. A., is now located at 210 Walnut street, Montclair, N. J.

Señor Brache is Minister of War in the new Dominican Cabinet, under President Jimenez.

Lieut. F. H. Gallup, 4th U. S. Art., has changed base from Fort Monroe, Va., to North Point, Md.

Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 13th U. S. Inf., is a recent visitor in New York City, with quarters at the Grand Hotel.

Among callers upon President McKinley Nov. 18 were Generals Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., and James F. Wade, U. S. A.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Boyle, 19th U. S. Inf., on leave, visited friends in New York and at Governors Island this week.

Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Beardslee arrived in New York from England Nov. 18 on the St. Louis.

Maj. R. M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 19, and took charge of the medical department of the post.

General, Mrs. and Miss Sawtelle have returned to their home, 1925 N street, Washington, after spending a few months in Europe.

Capt. D. R. Burnham, U. S. A., retired, reached his 64th birthday Nov. 20, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Maj. A. H. Bowman, 2d U. S. Inf., is at present in command of his regiment with station at Rowell Barracks, Paso Caballo, Cuba.

Miss Palmer, a celebrated artist, is making a portrait in oil of Capt. W. C. Wise, Commander of the receiving ship Franklin, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Wm. R. Hamilton, 7th U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Schuyler, N. Y., rejoined there Nov. 21 from a short leave spent at Cranford, N. J.

Capt. R. H. Patterson, 1st U. S. Art., rejoins this week at Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala., from a pleasant two weeks' visit at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. Monahan, wife of Capt. Deane Monahan, U. S. A., retired, of Denver, will be in Washington after Nov. 23 for a few days, at 1624 K street.

General Funston, in a signed article in the San Francisco press, denies the statements that he had been guilty of looting Roman Catholic churches in the Philippines.

Capt. Geo. T. Bartlett and Lieut. Guy T. Scott, 3rd U. S. Art., and Acting Asst. Surg. J. B. Cutter at present form the commissioned roster of Alcatraz Island, Cal.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 1st U. S. Art., to Miss Jean Gordon Small, of Charleston, S. C. The marriage will take place on Dec. 14 next.

Mrs. John Bryson Patton, wife of Lieut. Patton, of the U. S. S. Montgomery, is convalescent from her recent severe illness following the birth of her daughter in October.

Paymr. G. A. Sawyer, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Sawyer are spending a portion of the pleasant fall weather in Washington previous to a winter residence at Atlantic City, N. J.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., reported to Maj. Gen. Merritt, at Governors Island, Nov. 22, for duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East.

Miss Kate Garretty, of St. Paul, Minn., daughter of Capt. Frank D. Garretty, U. S. A., is in New York City on a visit, and will spend the winter with her cousin, Mrs. William O'Brien, East Thirtieth street.

Chaplain O. J. Nave, of the Army, one of the recalcitrants who protested against being sent to the Philippines along with several other members of his corps, has succeeded in getting his orders revoked, and will continue on his present duty.

Col. Chas. Bird, of the Quartermaster General's Office, sailed Nov. 20 on the transport Logan to inspect the transport service between New York and Manila, and between Manila and San Francisco, including the coaling facilities of the route.

Two military prisoners, Morgan and Jamison, disarmed the Sergeant in charge of the military prison at Fort Crook, Neb., Nov. 17, just before dark and started to escape. The Sergeant recovered himself and at a range of 500 yards shot and killed Morgan. Jamison made his escape.

Miss Pattie Palmer, of Vallejo, Cal., has been visiting relatives in Washington the past month and a part of the time Miss Palmer was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp, of the Washington Navy Yard. Miss Palmer is now at the Naval Academy, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle.

The recent announcement of the birth of a son to Passed Asst. Paymr. Chas. Conard, U. S. N., of the U. S. S. Alliance, must be supplemented by the sad record of the death of the little fellow after but three weeks' experience of the world. He died on the 11th of the present month at the residence of his mother in Georgetown, D. C.

A fatal accident occurred Nov. 16 at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, caused by the explosion of a shell which was being loaded with black powder. James Shaughnessy was so badly injured that he died within a few minutes. C. Elmer Swailing, foreman of the storehouse, was burned about the face with the powder and injured by flying portions of the shell.

Mrs. F. M. Bostwick, wife of Lieut. Bostwick, of the U. S. S. Bennington, sailed from San Francisco on the 8th inst. for Hong Kong, where she will remain until her husband can return to Manila. At the present time it is not regarded as good policy for the wives of officers to make Manila their home because the situation is so unsettled that their presence makes confusion worse confounded.

The enforced retirement from active service of Col. W. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., will be a serious loss to that Department and to the Army generally. Col. Volkmar has been in ill health of late, and this week was ordered before a retiring board. He is at present stationed at Denver, and for a number of years was on duty in the office of the Adjutant General in Washington.

A despatch from Joplin, Mo., tells of the bravery some years ago at Baxter Springs of Mrs. Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, then Mrs. Hazen, wife of General Hazen. She, with her husband, was en route to Fort Gibson. A tornado came up and the walls of the hotel trembled. There was a great panic. At this moment the sound of music was heard coming from the parlor, and the half-distracted guests, who came tumbling down stairs, were amazed to see Mrs. Hazen sitting at the piano playing a spirited quickstep. The sight of the girlish figure at the piano playing away with a smiling face and the air of happy indifference to danger soon restored courage to the other guests. Throughout the storm the brave little woman kept up the spirits of the guests by rendering a variety of gay and inspiring music.

Mrs. James F. Barbour, who died in Washington, D. C., a few days since, was the mother of Mrs. McCarty, wife of Engr. McCarty, U. S. N.

Surg. E. H. Marsteller, U. S. N., is now on the receiving ship Richmond at Philadelphia and has not completed his tour of shore duty by several months.

General Sawtelle, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. and Miss Sawtelle have returned from Europe and are in their home, 1925 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Richard Rush, U. S. N., retired, Mrs. and Miss Rush will pass the coming winter in Bermuda, having rented their house, 1831 Jefferson place, Washington, D. C.

Admiral George Dewey remarked to a friend that he was the happiest man in the world, and it was most natural that he should give all he possessed in the world to Mrs. Dewey.

Mrs. John Rodgers, wife of the late Capt. Rodgers, U. S. A., has sailed for Europe with her daughter, Miss Keats Rodgers. Mrs. and Miss Rodgers will remain several years abroad.

General John G. Parke, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Parke are at their home on Lafayette square, Washington, D. C. Their son-in-law, Mr. Gracie Richards, will be with them this winter.

General Hawkins, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Hawkins, are at present visiting their daughter, Mrs. Howze, wife of Capt. Howze, U. S. A., at her quarters at Fort Slocum, Davids Island, N. Y. H.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Mentz, U. S. N., is stationed on board the U. S. S. Marblehead as executive officer, and will probably remain on that duty until the Marblehead returns to the United States for the general overhauling she stands in need of.

Miss Beckwith, daughter of the late General Beckwith, U. S. A., has returned from Europe with her friend, Miss Howe, and has joined her mother and sister, Mrs. Beckwith and Mrs. Foy, at their home, 1517 L street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Count and Countess Devonne will go to St. Petersburg from Paris, as Count Devonne has been appointed first Secretary of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg. Countess Devonne was formerly Miss Florence Audenried, daughter of the late Col. Audenried, U. S. A.

The wedding at the British Embassy in February of Miss Lillian Pouncefoot and Mr. Arthur Bromley will be the most brilliant assemblage of the coming season. Miss Curson is coming from England as a guest of the Embassy. Miss Audrey Pouncefoot will be first bridesmaid.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of General C. F. Humphrey, U. S. A., has rented her house, 1326 Nineteenth street N. W., Washington, D. C., and is at present at 2009 I street N. W. General Humphrey will arrive from Havana early in December and will take his family back to Havana, where they will pass the winter.

The wedding Nov. 22 in St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, Washington, D. C., was one of the prettiest weddings of the season. The handsome bride was Miss Mac Ashby Bayne, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John W. Bayne, and the groom Mr. David Buffington Tremont, of Richmond, Va. The Army and Navy were well represented at this wedding. Dr. Bayne was Major and Surgeon during the Cuban war.

The report that Maj. Pierre C. Stevens, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., is under suspension pending an investigation into an alleged shortage of \$4,000 in his accounts, is denied by Brig. Gen. Bates, the Paymaster General. Maj. Stevens is on duty in the Department of Porto Rico. It is stated that his accounts are in first-class condition and he is engaged in the full performance of his duties at his regular station.

Announcement was made in a press despatch this week from the West of the death of some old retired soldier "who was one of Greely's men on the North Pole expedition." General Greely says that this man was never with him, and that the seven survivors of that expedition are all known to him and their whereabouts kept track of. Reports of the death of those who were north with General Greely not infrequently appear, and if the list were completed it would outnumber all the original force.

Mrs. Kuhn, wife of Capt. J. E. Kuhn, U. S. A., gave a delightful luncheon Nov. 18 at her home, 1815 N street N. W., Washington, D. C., in honor of Mrs. Wood, wife of General Leonard Wood, U. S. A. The decorations were in yellow, being the color of the cavalry. There were many suggestions of the Rough Riders. Among those invited to meet Mrs. Wood were Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Rixey, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Sternburg, Mrs. Alfred Taylor, Mrs. George Bloomer, Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb and Mrs. Gale.

A 9th U. S. Infantry correspondent in the Philippines writes: We are all proud of the courage and energy shown by Capt. Robert H. Anderson, formerly of Savannah, Ga., who is in command of the 2d Battalion of the 9th, and who is a son of the late General Robert H. Anderson, of Savannah, Ga., and a nephew of the late General Henry B. Clitz, U. S. A. At the fight at San Pedro Macati Capt. Anderson commanded two battalions of the 9th, and made a charge against the enemy, which was witnessed by General Lawton.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Nov. 15, 1899: Chaplain O. J. Nave, U. S. A.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Beecher, U. S. N.; Comdr. U. S. N.; Surg. H. T. Percy, U. S. N.; and Mrs. Percy; Lieut. S. Burkhardt, Jr., U. S. A.; Lieut. M. L. Hersey, U. S. A.; Paymaster D. A. Smith, U. S. N.; Maj. D. J. Craigie, U. S. A.; and Mrs. Craigie; Mrs. M. G. Krayenbuhl and two children; Maj. J. B. Guthrie, U. S. A.; Capt. C. A. Varnum, U. S. A.

Passed Asst. Surg. Geo. B. Wilson, U. S. N., who for the past two years has been the surgeon in charge of the Training Station, Newport, R. I., to the regret of his friends, has been detached and ordered to the Dixie. Referring to his departure, the Newport "Herald" says: "Never has an officer left here leaving behind more friends than this popular gentleman will, when he bids farewell to Newport. As a surgeon Dr. Wilson is one of the ablest; never tiring in the discharge of his duty, whether called to attend the apprentices, or the officers, it makes no difference to him. Often has contagious disease been stamped out by his promptness and care."

The "American" of Manila, in a recent issue, spoke highly of the appointment of Maj. Clarence R. Edwards, Asst. Adj. Gen., 1st Div., 8th Army Corps, as Lieutenant Colonel of the 47th Inf. It said that he accompanied General Lawton whenever the General went out to the front, and on the battlefield, as in the office General Lawton's Adjutant General had been invariably of invaluable assistance. In the attack on Santa Cruz on April 10, at the most critical moment in the fight he took charge of the center of the advancing line and aided in achieving a victory. Once when a mule driver was stuck and declared it impossible to proceed through



## THE ARMY.

ELIHU HOOT, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.  
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

CIRCULAR 53, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 11, 1899.  
I. Publishes order 705, Nov. 3, 1899, of the Postmaster General relating to mail matter which was published in the Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 13, page 290.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the provisions of Circular No. 39, Aug. 15, 1899, from this office, prescribing the manner of substituting recruits en route to San Francisco via Chicago, are hereby extended to include the travel of all non-commissioned officers, privates, and recruits to or from the Pacific coast, unaccompanied by a commissioned officer, wherever the use of railroad meal tickets on route is practicable.

CIRCULAR 54, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 10, 1899.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, the provisions of paragraph 1, Circular, No. 52, Nov. 7, 1899, from this office, authorizing the admission to post hospitals in the vicinity of New York City of recently discharged soldiers needing hospital treatment who arrive in that city on Government transports, and the issue of rations in kind while undergoing such treatment, are extended to include the U. S. General Hospital at the Presidio for recently discharged soldiers arriving at the port of San Francisco sick on Government transports.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

## MAIL MATTER FOR THE SERVICES.

G. O. 195, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 15, 1899.  
Publishes G. O. 718, dated Nov. 10, 1899, from the Postmaster General concerning the manner of forwarding packages and parcels of mailable matter, containing only articles designed as gifts or souvenirs from officers, soldiers, and sailors, and persons employed in the civil service of the United States in Porto Rico, Guam, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, and Cuba, addressed to members of their families in the United States, or packages of the same personal character from the United States to persons in the public service in said islands.

The order is as follows: "Unsealed packages and parcels of mailable matter containing only articles designed as gifts or souvenirs, and with no commercial purpose and not for sale, sent by persons in the United States service (military, naval, or civil) in Porto Rico, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or Cuba to members of their families in the United States, and unsealed packages of mailable matter of the same personal character sent from the United States to officers, soldiers, sailors, and others in the public service in said islands shall be transmitted through the mails and delivered subject only to domestic postal rates and regulations, provided that no such package shall exceed 4 pounds in weight, and each shall be indorsed on the outside, in a conspicuous place, with the word 'Gift' or 'Souvenir,' or the equivalent thereof, and that when sent from said islands to the United States each such package shall be so marked as to show the branch of the service to which the sender belongs and be countersigned by a commissioned officer or a postmaster, and that when sent from the United States to said islands each such package shall show the branch of the service to which the addressee belongs. This order shall go into effect immediately, and rescinds all previous orders so far as they are in conflict with it. Postmasters are directed to advise senders of such packages of the provisions of this order, and otherwise see that full instructions are given for its proper execution.

G. O. 196, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 16, 1899.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, all officers of the Army will be paid within the limits of their departments and as far as practicable, by the same Paymaster, unless they be on leave of absence or on detached duty beyond the limits of their departments, or shall have transferred or assigned their accounts as provided for in G. O. 141, Aug. 4, 1899, from this office, or have the authority of the Paymaster General for payment elsewhere. Officers on leave of absence will in all cases present their leave orders to the Paymaster to whom application for payment is made, who will indorse thereon, over his signature, the amount paid and the period paid for. Retired officers, as a rule, will be paid in the departments in which they reside, unless they shall elect to be paid elsewhere, when they will notify the Paymaster General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

## DEATH OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

G. O. 198, H. Q. A., A. G. O., NOV. 22, 1899.  
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following proclamation of the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## A Proclamation.

To the People of the United States: Garret Augustus Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, died at his home in Paterson, N. J., at 8:30 o'clock this morning. In him the nation has lost one of its most illustrious citizens and one of its most faithful servants. His participation in the business life and the lawmaking body of the nation was marked by unswerving fidelity and by a high order of talents and attainments; and his too brief career as Vice-President of the United States and president of the Senate exhibited the loftiest qualities of upright and sagacious statesmanship. In the world of affairs he had few equals among his contemporaries. His private character was gentle and noble. He will long be mourned by his friends as a man of singular purity and attractiveness whose sweetness of disposition won all hearts, while his elevated purposes, his unbending integrity and whole-hearted devotion to the public good deserved and acquired universal respect and esteem.

In sorrowing testimony of the loss which has fallen upon the country, I direct that on the day of the funeral the Executive Offices of the United States shall be closed and all posts and stations of the Army and Navy shall display the national flag at half-mast, and that the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall pay appropriate tribute to the illustrious dead for a period of 30 days. In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1899 and of the Independence of the United States the 124th.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

[Seal.]

By the President: John Hay, Secretary of State.

II. On the day next succeeding the receipt of this order at each military post the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock a. m., and this order read to them.

On the day of the funeral the national flag will be displayed at half-mast; at dawn of day and at 12 o'clock m., 19 minute guns will be fired, and at the close of the day the national salute of 21 guns.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers of the Army, and the colors of the several regiments, of the U. S. Corps of Cadets and of the Battalion of Engineers will be put in mourning for the period of 30 days.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 170, D. P. R., OCT. 24, 1899.  
Gives instructions as to precautions to be taken in connection with contagious and infectious diseases.

G. O. 20, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, NOV. 9, 1899.  
Publishes precautions to be observed to guard against loss by fire at military posts in this department.

G. O. 47, DIV. OF CUBA, NOV. 11, 1899.  
Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, M. D., U. S. A., is relieved from duty as Chief Surgeon of the Division of Cuba, to take effect on Nov. 12.

CIRCULAR 57, DIV. CUBA, NOV. 10, 1899.  
Directs officers of the Army serving in Cuba to procure, wherever practicable, any objects of historical, ethnological or artistic interest that it may be possible for them to obtain in a proper manner, to be deposited among the Government collections in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 37, D. M. & S. C., OCT. 28.  
1st Lieut. William J. Barden, C. E. U. S. A., is announced as Engineer Officer of this Department, with station in the city of Matanzas, relieving Capt. Frederick S. Folts, Acting Insp. Gen., U. S. A., temporarily performing those duties. By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson: E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. G.

G. O. 38, D. M. & S. C., NOV. 6, 1899.  
Maj. William H. Miller, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Department, with station in the city of Matanzas, Cuba. 2d Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., U. S. V., Signal Corps, is announced as Signal Officer of the Department, with station at Matanzas, Cuba, relieving 1st Lieut. Alga P. Berry, 10th U. S. Inf., A. D. C., temporarily in charge of that office. By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson: E. ST. J. GREBLE, A. G.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF TEXAS, NOV. 17, 1899.  
Republishes G. O. 31, series of 1898, Dept. of Gulf, relating to certificates of disability for discharge.

CIRCULAR 6, DEPT. TEXAS, NOV. 7, 1899.  
Publishes circular No. 9, c. s., Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara, relating to Boards of Survey.

G. O. 20, DEPT. MISSOURI, NOV. 4, 1899.  
Publishes the report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, with accompanying tables for the target year of 1899. Capt. Grote Hutcheson, as Acting Judge Advocate and Inspector.

G. O. 174, DEPT. PORTO RICO, NOV. 1, 1899.  
Directs that no public money can be used for the purchase of clothing, uniforms or parts thereof, except such as may be properly appropriated from time to time for the benefit of the inmates of the penitentiary, jails, orphan and insane asylums.

G. O. 175, DEPT. PORTO RICO, NOV. 2, 1899.  
Announces the death of Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., and in paying a feeling tribute to his memory Brig. Gen. Davis among other things says: "Gen. Henry was deeply impressed by the people of this island and the better he became acquainted with them the stronger his affection and regard for them became; while in command of this Department he devoted his time, energy and every thought toward improving their conditions and advancing their interests. He endeavored to so shape and direct public measures that the inhabitants of the island could understand and enjoy the duties and privileges of American citizenship."

The order also publishes a number of the official utterances of Gen. Henry upon the people of Porto Rico and their government, and in commenting upon these Gen. Davis says: "His entire administration of public affairs was shaped with the idea of impressing the people with the responsibilities of self-government and in modifying the existing laws to suit the modern idea of justice and right. The strain, both mental and physical, incident to this arduous undertaking, the effects of severe wounds received in battle and many years of hard service and exposure upon the frontier were so great that his health succumbed to the task he had set for himself and on this account it was necessary to appoint his successor."

G. O. 17, DEPT. EAST, NOV. 22, 1899.  
Col. James M. Moore, Asst. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., having reported as required by par. 24, S. O. 262, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Nov. 9, 1899, is hereby assigned to duty, and announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, relieving Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Q. M.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:

T. BENTLEY MOTT,  
1st Lieut., 7th Art., A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

CIR. 215, PAYMR. GEN'S OFFICE, W. D., NOV. 15, 1899.  
Referring to Paymaster General's Circular, No. 204, Comptroller's Decision, No. 61, add after the word "otherwise" in the caption, the following words: "unless contract so specifies."

By authority of the Secretary of War.  
A. E. BATES, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A.

CIR. 216, PAYMR. GEN'S OFFICE, W. D., NOV. 16, 1899.  
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury:  
No. 77. Travel allowance and extra pay. Case of Sergt. Olney Place, 4th Company, Vol. Signal Corps, not entitled to travel allowance provided for immediate re-enlistment in G. O. 67, of April 11, 1899, as he was discharged March 25, 1899. Discharge and immediate re-enlistment regarded as transfer and continuous service and travel allowances and extra pay not due until expiration of last enlistment. [We omit text.—Ed.]

G. O. 176, D. P. R., NOV. 7, 1899.  
Publishes orders from Brig. Gen. Davis relative to affording the means for raising the necessary revenue, both for the Insular Treasury and for those of the municipalities and the taxes to be levied.

G. O. 177, D. P. R., NOV. 11, 1899.  
The word "records" as used in G. O. 150, c. s., these headquarters, and translated in the Spanish copy as "Archivos" is intended to include all documents (Expedientes) of every character which are connected with or relate to any case of record whether concluded or still pending.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis: W. F. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 179, D. P. R., NOV. 13, 1899.  
In view of the fact that Capt. Albert S. Snow, U. S. N., Commandant U. S. Naval Station, San Juan, and Captain of the Port, is under orders to be relieved by Comdr. James H. Dayton, U. S. N., Comdr. Dayton is announced as Captain of the Port of San Juan, vice Capt. Snow, relieved.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis: W. F. HALL, A. G.

G. O. 22, DEPT. MO., NOV. 20, 1899.  
Publishes rules for precautions against fire.

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., commanding Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb. (D. Colo., Nov. 11).  
Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. V., accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, 2d Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 40th Inf., will proceed by transport from San Francisco, Cal., to Manila. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. William J. Volkmar, A. A. G., U. S. A., is directed to report in person to Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., president of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for examination by the board. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, A. J. A., U. S. A., will proceed to Fort McKensie, Wyo., accompanying the Assistant Secretary of War upon a tour of inspection of that post. (D. M., Nov. 14.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. H. B. Chamberlain, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed from Matanzas to Colon, Cuba, and return. (D. M. & S. C., Oct. 30.)  
Maj. Charles B. Thompson, Chief Q. M. of the Department, will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Tex., in connection

a certain piece of rough country, Col. Edwards took the reins in his own hands and showed the astonished Quartermaster's man a trick or two in mule driving. Maj. Edwards went to Manila with General Lawton.

Maj. Walter T. Duggan, 10th U. S. Inf., is at present in command of Fort Crook, Neb.

Capt. D. E. McCarthy, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., is a recent arrival in Havana, Cuba.

Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th U. S. Inf., is at present on recruiting duty at Raleigh in his native State, North Carolina.

Lieut. John L. Hayden, 1st U. S. Art., of Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga., visited friends in St. Augustine, Fla., this week.

Lieut. W. J. Barden, Corps of Engineers, is a recent arrival in Matanzas, Cuba, for duty on the staff of General Wilson.

General W. Sinclair, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Sinclair have returned to Washington and will spend the winter at the Richmond.

Mrs. Logan has sent to the War Department a portrait of the late Maj. John A. Logan to be placed in the saloon cabin of the transport Logan.

1st Sergt. G. A. Purington, Co. C, 47th Inf., U. S. V., recently commissioned 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, is a son of the late Col. G. A. Purington, U. S. A.

Lieuts. A. C. Wright and Haywood Robbins, U. S. Inf., recently appointed from the ranks of the 5th U. S. Art., are now at Fort Hancock, N. J., awaiting orders.

The President has made the following promotions in the Navy: Comdr. Robert E. Impey, to be a Captain; Lieut. Comdr. Newton E. Mason, to be a Commander.

Maj. J. W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster, U. S. A., who is now closing up his official business preparatory to retirement, will make his permanent residence at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Munsey's for November publishes an excellent likeness of Col. Kennon, 34th U. S. V. Inf., for that of Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Assistant Inspector General.—Kansas City Times.

Mrs. E. L. Swift, wife of Capt. Swift, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Market and Ninth street, San Francisco, Cal., she having left Alcatraz Island.

A correspondent says: General Miles, Col. Michler and Col. Maus were at San Diego, Cal., Nov. 17, having arrived on the 15th inst. The party are staying with that prince of hosts, E. S. Babcock, Coronado Hotel.

Admiral George Dewey and Mrs. Dewey have accepted an invitation to go to Columbus, Ohio, next spring. The invitation was engraved on a gold tablet and handed to the Admiral by a delegation of prominent citizens from Columbus.

Capt. John Schouler, U. S. N., was placed on the retired list Nov. 22, 1899, with the rank of Rear Admiral. He entered the Navy Sept. 25, 1861, being appointed from Massachusetts, and graduated from the Naval Academy in November, 1864.

Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st U. S. Art., arrived in New York this week from the Pacific coast, and after spending five or six weeks on leave will go to Sullivan's Island, S. C., and assume command of his regiment. His present address is Mount St. Vincent on Hudson, N. Y.

Capt. Stephen L. H. Slocum, 8th U. S. Cav., now on his way to South Africa, will bring to bear upon his observations there ability of the highest order acquired during over twenty years' varied service. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, 1883, and an accomplished cavalry officer.

Col. Walter Howe, 47th Inf., U. S. V. (Captain, 4th U. S. Art.), arrived with his regiment at Malta, in the Mediterranean, en route to Manila, Nov. 21. A brief landing was made and General Sir Francis Grenfell, the Governor of Malta, inspected the troops and complimented the officers on the fine appearance of the men.

News comes from Manila that Father McKinnon, late of the California Volunteers, who was appointed an Army chaplain and sent out again to Manila with Archbishop Chapelle to assist in pacifying the natives and accustoming them to American methods, also had conferred upon him by the Pope an important clerical duty.

The examination of Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, of the Signal Corps, of the Army by the retiring board before which he was recently ordered, has been completed, and the record of the proceedings of the Board are awaiting the action of the Secretary of War. Action upon the case is probable at the beginning of next week.

Lieut. Allen Dwight Raymond, U. S. V., Porto Rico Battalion, was married Nov. 22 at Philadelphia to Miss Anna Renwick Montgomery. The married couple sail for Porto Rico Nov. 29. The bride is a granddaughter of the late General William R. Montgomery, a Mexican war hero, and the groom is the son of Col. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers.

Mrs. Keller, mother of Mrs. Mason, widow of the late General John S. Mason, U. S. A., was stricken with paralysis Nov. 13 and lies unconscious at the family residence, 1448 N street, Washington, D. C. Her death may occur at any moment. She is 89 years old. She was a woman of rare qualities, both of heart and mind. She was the widow of J. P. Keller, who for many years was chief clerk of the Ordnance office.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Nov. 23: Dr. D. E. Dudley, U. S. M. H. S.; Capt. H. G. Hamlet, U. S. R. C. S.; Capt. F. Wheeler, U. S. A.; Mrs. J. H. Peshine, Paymr. Geo. H. Read, U. S. N.; Asst. Engr. Frank Lyon, U. S. N.; Adml. F. J. Higginson, U. S. N.; General J. F. Wade, U. S. A.; Admiral R. N. Stembel, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stembel; Ensign A. G. Kavanagh, U. S. N., and Lieut. M. E. Saville, U. S. A.

Chaplain David H. Shields, who was ordered to duty in the Philippine Islands, some weeks ago, is under investigation by the War Department in regard to charges preferred against him by Bishops Hurst and Winde, of the Methodist Church. His orders to Manila have been revoked, and Maj. Gen. Shafter has been directed to order Chaplain Shields to await orders at San Francisco for the convenience of the Government, while the case is being investigated by the War Department. Among the charges filed against Chaplain Shields are drunkenness and general misconduct.

Sergt. Maj. George Bennett, 44th Inf., U. S. V., has been appointed 2d Lieutenant and assigned to service in the same regiment. Lieut. Bennett was discharged as Sergeant from the 1st Cav. upon the request of Col. Scott to permit his enlistment for the 44th Inf. and his appointment as Major Sergeant. His long experience in the service and thorough knowledge of Army papers and regulations governing administration made him a valuable acquisition to the newly formed regiment, and it was in recognition of his abilities and faithful service rendered that Col. McClelland promptly recommended his advancement to a second lieutenantancy upon a vacancy occurring in the regiment.—Kansas City Times.



with the movement of the troops and stores from that post to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (D. T., Nov. 16.)

Majs. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., U. S. A., and Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf., are detailed as members of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., for service therewith during the examinations of Captains, only, vice Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th U. S. Cav., and William W. Forsyth, Q. M., 6th U. S. Cav., who will resume their seats upon the Board for all other examinations. (W. D., Nov. 20.)

Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, A. Q. M., U. S. V., before proceeding to his station in Cuba from sick leave, will report to the Q. M. G. of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M.'s Department are ordered: Capt. George McK. Williamson, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Boston, Mass., for temporary duty, to relieve Maj. Samuel R. Jones, Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M., D. E., and Q. M., at Fort Columbus, New York, to relieve Maj. John W. Summerhayes, Q. M., U. S. A. Maj. Summerhayes will retain station in New York City, for the purpose of settling his accounts and will report to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for such duty under his direction as he may assign him. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. G. and Chief Q. M. of the department, will proceed to Wadsworth, Nev., for the purpose of purchasing horses for the Q. M. Department. (D. Cal., Nov. 10.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Comy. Sergt. Otto Denner, now at Fort Caswell, N. C., is transferred to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

Comy. Sergt. Edward Murphy, U. S. A., will proceed to Santa Clara, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. & S. C., Nov. 6.)

Capt. John Landstreet, Jr., A. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Anaco, P. R., for the purpose of taking charge of the municipal elections to be held at Anaco and Camuy, Porto Rico. (D. P. R., Nov. 8.)

Comy. Sergt. John M. Turner, will, when his services are no longer required with the Cook Inlet exploring expedition, be sent to Fort Myer, Va. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

Comy. Sergt. Edwin E. Lear, U. S. A., will report for duty to Capt. George A. Detchemendy, 22d Inf., Q. M. and C. S. on transport Pathan. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. Daniel C. Cooney, U. S. A., will report at Hamilton Barracks, for duty with the troops while on practice marches. (D. M. & S. C., Nov. 3.)

Hosp. Stwd. Charles L. Smith, U. S. A., will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. & S. C., Oct. 29.)

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted A. A. Surg. James S. Kennedy, U. S. A. (D. T., Nov. 14.)

A. A. Surg. James T. Arwine, U. S. A., and the detachment of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (D. T., Nov. 16.)

A. A. Surg. Stephen M. Gonzales will proceed to Mayaguez for duty. (D. P. R., Nov. 3.)

Leave one month with permission to return to the U. S. is granted 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., to take effect Dec. 4, 1899. (D. P. R., Nov. 4.)

A. A. Surg. H. B. Wilkinson, U. S. A., to New York City, N. Y., for further orders. (D. Cuba, Nov. 7.)

Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report for temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 4.)

Hosp. Stwd. Louis Stelzel will report to the C. O. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. Cal., Nov. 10.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Otto F. Freese will be sent to Fort Columbus, N. Y. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surg., U. S. A., to Fort Monroe, Va., to relieve 1st Lieut. Col. Calvin de Witt, Dep. Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to New York City, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

A. A. Surg. Percival S. Rossiter, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

Lieut. Col. Calvin de Witt, Dep. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that division. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. H. F. Pierce will be sent to Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 19, and report on the Logan for transportation to Manila. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Leo E. Kennedy will be sent to San Carlos, Ariz., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Acting Asst. Surg. Marion O. Fulcher, U. S. A., to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

Capt. William B. Banister, Asst. Surg., having reported, will proceed by the transport Logan, sailing Nov. 20, to Manila, P. I., and on arrival will report for assignment to duty. (D. E., Nov. 20.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas D. Ingram, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Mott, N. J., to relieve A. A. Surg. Henry B. Brown, U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

Leave for three days is granted A. A. Surg. George D. Ramsay. (Fort Adams, Nov. 18.)

Add. Hosp. Stwd. L. E. Kennedy will proceed to San Carlos for duty. (Fort McHenry, Nov. 15.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Andrew Undergraff will be sent to Washington Barracks, D. C. (W. D., Nov. 20.)

Hosp. Stwd. Philip F. Erick, now at Camp Meade, Pa., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va. (W. D., Nov. 20.)

A. A. Surg. Clarence H. Long, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for further instructions. (W. D., Nov. 20.)

Leave for five days is granted A. A. Surg. J. R. Devereux. (Fort Warren, Nov. 20.)

Leave one month, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. P. R., Nov. 9.)

Capt. G. M. Wells, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will temporarily assume the duties of Attending Surgeon at these headquarters, during the absence of Capt. F. P. Reynolds. (D. P. R., Nov. 9.)

A. A. Surg. Herbert T. Thornburgh, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas S. Lowe, U. S. A., to U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty at that hospital, awaiting return transportation to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

A. A. Surg. Donald P. McCord, U. S. A., to temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

A. A. Surg. Robert E. Williams, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the detention camp, Angel Island, relieving A. A. Surg. William Grey Miller, U. S. A., who will report to the C. O., 44th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty to accompany that regiment to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 7.)

Maj. Louis W. Crampton, Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty with troops on the U. S. transport Hancock, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 8.)

Maj. Louis M. Mans, Surg., U. S. A., is assigned to duty with troops on the U. S. transport Hancock during the voyage to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 8.)

Acting Hospital Steward Fred Reese, Hospital Corps, San Carlos, A. T., will be sent to the Army Sanitarium, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

A. A. Surg. Charles W. Farr, U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

A. A. Surg. George Newlove, U. S. A., is detailed a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice A. A. Surg. William J. Boyd, U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

A. A. Surg. Clarence H. Long, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Maj. Henry I. Raymond, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

Sick leave for 15 days is granted A. A. Surg. Frederick C. Weaver, U. S. A. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

A. A. Surg. O. W. Woods, U. S. A., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report on the transport Victoria, for duty during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the U. S. transport Hancock. (D. Cal., Nov. 10.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Joseph H. Hickson will report for duty on the U. S. transport Hancock during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands and return to San Francisco. (D. Cal., Nov. 10.)

The following named Medical Officers are assigned to duty with troops on the following named transports during their voyage to the Philippine Islands: Transport City of Sydney—Maj. William F. de Niedeman, Surg., U. S. V.; Maj. Wilfrid Turnbull, Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. Herbert T. Thornburgh, R. M. Bonar and Donald P. McCord, U. S. A. Transport Senator—A. A. Surg. Wiley L. Athey, U. S. A. Transport City of Puebla—Maj. Henry P. Birmingham, Surg., and 1st Lieut. Louis P. Smith, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. Cal., Nov. 10.)

A. A. Surg. Albert H. Macbeth, U. S. A., will report for duty with troops on the transport Flintshire during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 10.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Bradner D. Slaughter, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., accompanying the Assistant Secretary of War upon a tour of inspection of that post. (D. M. & S. C., Nov. 10.)

Par. 25, S. O. 268, Nov. 16, 1899, W. D., relating to Maj. Julius G. Sanders, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

Maj. Harry L. Rees, Paymr., U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands, in charge of public funds, on the U. S. transport Hancock. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Clarence E. Dutton, O. D., U. S. A., to Springfield Armory, Mass., and to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on business pertaining to the manufacture of small arms and infantry equipments. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. Walter R. Taylor, Signal Corps, will proceed to Manila, P. I., on the Logan for duty. (D. E., Nov. 20.)

1st Class Sergt. William Bessell, Signal Corps, U. S. A., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in the Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. V., will be discharged the service of the U. S., to take effect Nov. 3, 1899. (D. P. R., Nov. 6.)

1st Lieut. Leonard D. Wildman, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport City of Sydney, via Honolulu, H. I. (D. Cal., Nov. 8.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1899, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. Eugene O. Fehet, U. S. V. S. C. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

So much of par. 30, S. O. 238, Oct. 12, 1899, W. D., as relates to Chaplain Orville J. Nave, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D., Nov. 20.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 2D CAVALRY—COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., accompanied by Regimental Adjutant, Capt. F. W. Sibley, will proceed from Santa Clara to Placetas Barracks, and thence to Hamilton Barracks, Cuba, to inspect the detachments of the 2d Cav. at those places. (D. M. & S. C., Nov. 7.)

Capt. F. S. Folta, 2d Cav., will make a tour of inspection of the Department, for the purpose of inquiring into the administration of civil affairs, hospitals, asylums, etc., and of reporting upon the state of agriculture and upon the material condition of the rural population. (D. M. & S. C., Nov. 7.)

##### 3D CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. J. B. McDonald, 3d Cav. (Fort Myer, Nov. 15.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY—COL. CHARLES D. VIELE.

1st Lieut. George W. Moses, 4th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 4.)

1st Lieut. George W. Moses, 4th Cav., is detailed to act as Q. M. and C. S. on the transport Flintshire. (D. Cal., Nov. 8.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY—COL. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav., will proceed to join his troop at Ponce, P. R. (D. P. R., Nov. 3.)

Capt. H. W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., is designated as the officer in charge of the municipal election to be held at Barro, Porto Rico. (D. P. R., Nov. 8.)

Leave one month, with permission to return to U. S., is granted 2d Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., O. O. of the Department, to take effect Nov. 21. (D. P. R., Nov. 9.)

Maj. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., will temporarily assume the duties of Ordnance Officer of the Department, during the absence of 2d Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., O. O. (D. P. R., Nov. 9.)

Capt. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., is designated as the officer in charge of municipal election to be held at Yauco, P. R. (D. P. R., Nov. 9.)

Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., is designated as the officer in charge of the municipal election to be held at Humacao, P. R. (D. P. R., Nov. 10.)

1st Lieut. Richmond McAl. Schofield, 5th Cav., will report to the C. O., Post of Mayaguez, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., Nov. 6.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Richard B. Paddock, 6th Cav. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., Fort Riley, Kan., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (D. M. & S. C., Nov. 10.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY—COL. THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

Leave for 15 days is granted 2d Lieut. Eran F. Humphrey, 7th Cav., to take effect Nov. 20, 1899. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

Leave until Dec. 1, 1899, is granted Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, 7th Cav. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY—COL. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

The leave granted Capt. Charles M. O'Connor, 8th Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav., now at Columbia Barracks, will report to Maj. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., president of the Examining Board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Oct. 30.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY—COL. THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Troop K, 9th Cav., Fort Bayard, N. M., is relieved from duty at that post and will proceed by rail to Price, Utah, marching thence to Fort DuChesne, Utah, where it will take station. (D. Colo., Nov. 11.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.

1st Sergt. Walter Green, Troop K, 10th Cav., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in the 48th Inf., U. S. V., will be discharged the service of the U. S., to date Sept. 13, 1899. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY—COL. JAMES LOCKETT.

2d Lieut. Emory S. West, 11th Cav., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits. (D. Cal., Nov. 7.)

##### 1ST ARTILLERY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

2d Lieut. Hudson T. Patten, 1st Art., is detailed a member of the Board of Officers convened at Sullivan Island, S. C., to examine applicants for the position of Electrician Sergeant, vice 1st Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 1st Art., relieved. (D. E., Nov. 20.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Robert H. C.

Kelton, 1st Art., to take effect when an officer at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is available for assignment to command of Fort Pickett, Fla., during the absence of Lieut. Kelton. (D. E., Nov. 21.)

Maj. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art., assistant to the Inspector General, will proceed on public business to Forts Schuyler, Slocum and Totten, N. Y. (D. E., Nov. 20.)

Capt. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., is detailed Commissary; 2d Lieut. J. C. Nichols is appointed Adjutant, Recruiting, Signal and Summary Court Officer. (Jackson Barracks, Nov. 14.)

2d Lieut. C. H. Whipple, Jr., 1st Art., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Jackson Barracks, Nov. 15.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st Art. (D. E., Nov. 23.)

The leave granted Maj. John H. Calef, 1st Art., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

##### 2D ARTILLERY—COL. WILLIAM L. HASKIN.

Battery C, 2d Art., now at Fort McPherson, Ga., will take station at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga. (S. O. 208, D. E., Nov. 21.)

2d Lieut. S. D. Embrick, 2d Art., is detailed Adjutant. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 16.)

2d Lieut. S. D. Embrick, 2d Art., is detailed Fire Marshal. (Fort McPherson, Nov. 17.)

2d Lieut. M. J. McDonough, 2d Art., is detailed Adjutant, Recruiting and Summary Court Officer. (St. Francis Barracks, Nov. 15.)

2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Brown, 2d Art., is detailed member of the Board of Officers convened at Fort McPherson, Ga., to report upon loss of Quartermaster supplies, vice 2d Lieut. Jesse C. Nichols, 1st Art., relieved. (D. E., Nov. 22.)

##### 4TH ARTILLERY—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. H. J. Hatch, 4th Art., is appointed treasurer and librarian. (Fort Warren, Nov. 17.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 8, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Mitchell, 4th Art. (D. E., Nov. 21.)

Sergt. James McDonald, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Adams for examination for position of Ordnance Sergeant. (Fort Trumbull, Nov. 20.)

Sergt. L. N. Prentice, K. 4th Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., to be examined for position of Ordnance Sergeant. (Fort Washington, Nov. 20.)

Sergt. Paul Berger, C. 4th Art., is relieved as Acting Commissary Sergeant. (Fort Caswell, Nov. 13.)

Q. M. Sergt. J. E. Barnes, C. 4th Art., will proceed to Sullivan Island for examination for position of Ordnance Sergeant. (Fort Caswell, Nov. 18.)

Corp. M. McGulley, G. 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant. (Fort Caswell, Nov. 18.)

Sergt. W. M. Madigan, O. 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant. (Fort Caswell, Nov. 18.)

##### 5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th Art., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and report as a witness in the case of Sergt. Otto Herdrick, Battery C, 5th Art. (D. E., Nov. 22.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 17.)

Corp. Thomas Queenan, D, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 17.)

1st Lieut. G. G. Gatley, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 16.)

Sergt. Julian Gray, L, 5th Art., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Hancock, Nov. 21.)

Leave for one month, with permission to return to the U. S., is granted 2d Lieut. Morrill M. Mills, 5th Art. (D. P. R., Nov. 7.)

##### 6TH ARTILLERY—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Capt. S. M. Foote, 6th Art., will join his battery (N) at Honolulu, H. I., by the transport Benham, to sail about Nov. 13 for the Philippines. (D. Cal., Nov. 8.)

Batteries A and N, 6th Art., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Benham, to sail from this port about Nov. 13, via Honolulu, H. I. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

1st Lieut. Earle D. A. Pearce, 6th Art., is transferred from Battery I to Battery G of that regiment. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

##### 7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

2d Lieut. H. L. Newbold, 7th Art., is relieved in charge of recruit detachment. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 17.)

Corp. C. A. Kleinfelder, I, 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant. (Fort Adams, Nov. 18.)

Q. M. Sergt. August Baumann, A, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Adams for examination for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant. (Fort Adams, Nov. 18.)

The Regimental Board of Examination, consisting of Capt. G. L. Anderson, 1st Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., and 2d Lieut. H. L. Newbold, 7th Art., will assemble at Fort Banks, Mass. (Fort Adams, Nov. 15.)

Q. M. Sergt. Sperber, Siege Battery O, 7th Art., will proceed to Ardenas, Md., on public business. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 19.)

Sergt. Frank Smith, G, 7th Art., will conduct a deserter to Fort Banks. (Fort Warren, Nov. 19.)

1st Lieut. E. S. Benton, 7th Art., is appointed Summary Court. (Washington Barracks, Nov. 21.)

##### 1ST INFANTRY—COL. ABRAHAM A. HARBACH.

Capt. Geo. Bell, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf., is appointed disbursing officer of the Cuban census funds, relieving without delay Capt. Charles B. Vodge, 1st Inf. (D. Cuba, Nov. 7.)

##### 2D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Maj. A. H. Bowman, 2d Inf., will proceed to Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, and return to his station, Rowell Barracks. (D. M. & S. C., Nov. 1.)

Leave for thirty days, with authority to visit the U. S., is granted Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Corlies, 2d Inf. (D. M. & S. C., Nov. 7.)



can dropped, mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes.  
1st Lieut. M. E. Saville, 10th Inf., will conduct recruits to Cuba on Buford, sailing Nov. 20. (S. O. 26, D. E., Nov. 20.)  
Maj. R. W. Hoyt, 10th Inf., will proceed from Matanzas to Cardenas, Cuba, and assume command of that post. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 31.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY—COL. GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Wilson B. Buritt, 8th Inf. (W. D., Nov. 21.)  
1st Lieut. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, for further orders. (W. D., Nov. 21.)  
1st Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 8th Inf., will join his company. (W. D., Nov. 21.)  
Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, for further orders. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY—COL. EZRA P. EWERS.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, 10th Inf. (W. D., Nov. 17.)  
Maj. George LeRoy Brown, 10th Inf., is directed to proceed to such points in this Department as may be necessary, to investigate the condition and actual necessities of such communities as may be from time to time reported to be in destitute circumstances and unable to secure aid from other sources than the Government of Intervention. (D. M. and S. C., Nov. 10.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., is assigned to special duty at these headquarters, to date from Aug. 30, 1899. (D. P. R., Nov. 8.)  
Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., will proceed to Mayaguez, P. R., for the purpose of taking charge of the elections to be held at San Sebastian, and Las Marianas. (D. P. R., Nov. 8.)  
Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th Inf., is designated as the officer in charge of the municipal election to be held at Laredo, Porto Rico. (D. P. R., Nov. 8.)  
The sick leave granted 1st Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 21.)  
2d Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 11th Inf., president of the Examining Board at San Juan, P. R., for examination for promotion. (D. P. R., Nov. 7.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAMBERS McKIBBIN.

The retirement from active service of Maj. William Gerlach, 12th Inf., by operation of law, is announced. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY—COL. WILLIAM H. BISBEE.

Capt. James R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits at that post for the purpose of proceeding with them about Jan. 15, 1900, to Manila, where he will join his regiment. (W. D., Nov. 18.)  
Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 13th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)  
1st Lieut. F. W. Fuger, 13th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. on the transport City of Puebla, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 8.)  
Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 13th Inf., is designated to accompany a detachment of recruits to Manila on the Senator. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

#### 14TH INFANTRY—COL. AARON S. DAGGETT.

1st Lieut. Fred W. Hersher, 14th Inf., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will accompany detachment of recruits to Manila on the City of Sydney. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf. (W. D., Nov. 16.)  
Sergeant C. H. Wolff, 15th Inf., will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for position of Ordnance Sergeant. (Madison Barracks, Nov. 19.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY—COL. CHARLES C. HOOD.

Capt. John Newton, 16th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. on the transport Duke of Eife, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

Capt. William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

Capt. John Newton, 16th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 19th Inf., will report to the C. O., Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty with recruits at that post and will proceed with them about Jan. 15, 1900, to the Philippines, and there join his regiment. (W. D., Nov. 18.)  
The extension of sick leave granted Lieut. Col. William H. Boyle, 19th Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY—COL. LOYD WHEATON.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Nov. 18.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY—COL. JACOB KLINE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf. (W. D., Nov. 20.)

#### 22D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN W. FRENCH.

Capt. William H. Kell, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Willis Ulme, 12th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Wiat, 6th Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Co. D, 25th Inf., under command of 1st Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station. (D. T., Nov. 16.)

39TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ROBERT L. BULLARD.

2d Lieut. Frank C. Burnett, 39th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 21.)  
2d Lieut. Frank C. Burnett, 39th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

#### 40TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

2d Lieut. James W. McCrone, 40th Inf., U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

41ST INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. T. C. RICHMOND.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Henry Wessel, 41st Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

2d Lieut. Henry Wessel, 41st Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Nov. 18, 1899, will report in person to his regimental commander for duty. (W. D., Nov. 21.)  
2d Lieut. Odus J. Reeder, 41st Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Nov. 13, 1899, will report in person to his regimental commander for duty. (W. D., Nov. 16.)  
2d Lieut. Harvey J. Simmons, 41st Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Nov. 13, 1899, will report to his regimental commander for duty. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

#### 42D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

Sergt. Maj. Walker W. Hamner, 42d Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (W. D., Nov. 23.)  
2d Lieut. Walker W. Hamner, 42d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from Nov. 20, 1899, will report to his regimental commander for assignment to duty. (W. D., Nov. 22.)  
Lieut. Col. J. H. Beacom, 42d Inf., under date of The Presidio, Cal., Nov. 12, 1899, in a circular to his command, says: "The regimental commander wishes to express his appreciation of the efforts made by the officers and enlisted men of the regiment to acquire a knowledge of their duties as soldiers. There is much to be done, but the progress made thus far is satisfactory. The behavior of the regiment since its organization, and particularly during the long trip of 3,500 miles from Fort Niagara, N. Y., to the Presidio of San Francisco, is most praiseworthy. To have crossed the continent without the loss of a man and without the slightest violation of good order and military discipline is a record to be proud of. The regiment is making a good impression here. The Inspector General reports it is more nearly completely equipped than any other of the many regiments he has inspected on their arrival at this camp. The regimental commander trusts to the officers and non-commissioned officers and privates who have a pride in the reputation of the regiment to make every effort to sustain the good record it has already made. We will soon take transports for the Philippines. It should be every man's ambition to arrive there well qualified in every way for active campaign service."

43D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ARTHUR MURRAY.  
Q. M. Sergt. James L. Elmer, 43d Inf., U. S. V., Manila, P. I., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the U. S., to date Nov. 14, 1899. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

#### 44TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Sergt. Maj. George Bennett, 44th Inf., U. S. V., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service, to date Nov. 12, 1899. (W. D., Nov. 16.)

#### 45TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. JOSEPH H. DORST.

The 45th Inf. will proceed to the Philippine Islands, via Honolulu, H. I., as follows: The headquarters, band and five companies, on the transport Senator about Nov. 13; one field officer and five companies, on the transport Benmore about Nov. 13. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

#### 46TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

The 46th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to the Philippine Islands, via Honolulu, H. I., as follows: The headquarters, band and six companies, on the transport City of Sydney about Nov. 22; one field officer and six companies, on the transport Pathan on or about the 12th inst. (D. Cal., Nov. 9.)

#### 48TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WM. P. DUVAL.

1st Lieut. Hugh Thomsen, 48th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 9, 1899, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with his regiment. (W. D., Nov. 23.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. William Brooke, from the 4th Inf. to the 15th Inf. Co. G, and 1st Lieut. Ward Cheney, from the 15th Inf. to the 4th Inf. Co. M. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, from the 9th Cav. to the 7th Cav., Troop H; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Stodter, from the 7th Cav. to the 9th Cav., Troop H. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

#### 41ST INFANTRY.

The commissioned officers of the 41st Infantry, U. S. V., which sailed from New York for Manila, Nov. 20, on the transport Logan are as follows: Col. E. T. C. Richmond, Maj. Guy H. Preston, Maj. John G. Whaley, Maj. Allen M. Smith, Surg. Thomas R. Marshall, Comy. and Asst. Surg. 1st Lieut. Edward J. Barrett, Asst. Surg. Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, Capt. Carl E. Mower, Q. M. 1st Lieut. John Kennedy, H. C. 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill and Francis Erick Koch, and Lawrence P. Butter, Battalion Adjutants; Capt. Richard J. Fanning, Wm. R. Standford, John O. Hegarty, Ernest A. Greenough, Francis P. Switzer, Fred L. Davidson, James Clark, James H. Martin, George L. Baker, Jr., Brady E. Rutenmeter, Clarence S. Nettles, Charles W. Wadsworth, Albert W. Foreman, 1st Lieut. Joshua J. Mettrey, Louis W. Boisen, Edwin J. Nowlen, Frank J. Miller, John S. Johnston, John H. Boston, Jr., Charles A. Cummings, Arthur B. Christy, Walter Harvey, Wm. M. Goodale, Frank J. Glover, Clarence A. Mcintosh, 2d Lieut. Howard L. Landers, Connulo A. Searver, Ralph C. Caldwell, Odus J. Reeder, Henry T. Mitchell, Wm. R. Taylor, Geo. H. Bailey, Russell Beale, Harvey J. Simmons, Horace N. Claxton, Benjamin L. Towson.

#### ARMY BOARDS.

The Board of Officers appointed by par. 3, S. O. 237, e. a., D. Cal., will meet at the camp of the 38th Inf., U. S. V., Presidio of San Francisco, to inquire into the fitness of the following named officers of that regiment, to perform the duties of their rank: Capt. Paul B. Lino, Capt. William J. Valden, 1st Lieut. Andrew J. Brown, Jr., 2d Lieut. Frederick P. Husman, 2d Lieut. Charles J. Weinheimer, 2d Lieut. Daniel G. Mendel, (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

The Board of Medical Officers appointed by par. 7, S. O. 238, e. a., D. Cal., will examine into the physical fitness of the following named officers, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, to perform the duties of their rank: 1st Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle, 38th Inf.; Capt. B. F. Patrick, Adj. 45th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. R. Castle, 45th Inf.; 2d Lieut. F. G. Kellond, 45th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. H. Jones, 45th Inf. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill. Detail: Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.; Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. J. A. Gen. U. S. A.; Col. James G. Deputy, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Albert Hart, Surg. U. S. A.; and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Allen, 14th Inf., Recorder. (W. D., Nov. 21.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Robert N. Getty, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Squadron Adj. 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Alvord Van P. Anderson, 6th Cav., O. O., is instituted to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Albert Lang, Co. I, 1st Inf., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (D. M., Nov. 14.)

A Board of Officers is appointed at San Juan for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 11th Inf.; Maj. William A. Glasford, Signal Officer, Signal Officer of the Department; Maj. James A. Buchanan, 15th Inf., treasurer of Porto Rico; Capt. Peter R. Egan, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th U. S. Cav., O. O. of the Department, Recorder. (D. P. R., Nov. 10.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf.; Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William O. Johnson, 2d Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 16, 1899, for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Jas. Moran, Co. H, 2d Inf., for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, U. S. A. (D. L., Nov. 14.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and report upon the qualifications of first class Pvt. Edward Gottlieb, Co. D, Battalion of Engineers, for appointment as Electrician Sergeant, Inf. (D. T., Nov. 14.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Slocum, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1899, to report upon the qualifications of the non-commissioned officers ordered before it, for appointment as Ordnance Sergeant. Detail: Lieut. Col. Carl A. Woodruff, Capt. John V. White, and 2d Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, 7th Art. The C. O. Engineer Battalion, Fort Totten, has been directed to cause Sergts. John P. Hart and William Snyder, Co. D, to appear before the Board for examination. (D. E., Nov. 20.)

#### ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Elec. Sergt. H. J. Yates will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (Sullivan Island, Nov. 20.)  
Electrician Sergt. George B. Graham will proceed to Key West Barracks for duty. (Sullivan Island, Nov. 16.)  
Electrician Sergt. Henry J. Yates (appointed Nov. 15, 1899, from private, Battery M, 1st Art.), now supposed to be at Sullivan Island, S. C., will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. James W. Powell, U. S. A., is upon his own application detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City. (W. D., Nov. 22.)

One battery of artillery from Fort Hamilton, and one battery from Fort Wadsworth, will proceed to Paterson, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 25, for police duty in connection with the funeral of the late Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States. Upon arrival at Paterson the senior officer with the troops will report to Attorney General Griggs for instructions. (D. E., Nov. 29.)

So much of par. 20, S. O. 265, Nov. 12, 1899, W. D., as relates to Capt. William O. Johnson, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Wagner, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James E. Bell, 17th Inf., is amended so as to direct them to proceed to Fort Slocum, N. Y., and to proceed with recruits to be sent therefrom about Jan. 15, 1900, to the Philippine Islands, where the officers named will join their respective regiments. (W. D., Nov. 20.)

Capt. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cav., and Capt. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf., are detailed for two year's recruiting service in the United States. They will proceed to New York City. (D. P. R., Nov. 4.)

Maj. Gen. Otis, in G. O. No. 40, 41, 43, 45 and 46, recently issued from his office at Manila deals with a number of matters relating to the civil government. He publishes modifications to the Notarial Law of the Philippine Islands of Feb. 15, 1899, its Regulations of April 11, 1899, and the general instructions for drafting instruments subject to record in the Philippines of Oct. 3, 1899. The exportation of Spanish copper coinage from the islands, is prohibited. Officers who have heretofore been performing duties as Assistant Treasurers at Iloilo and Cebu are relieved in the absence of any provisions allowing for them. The civil police force is under the direction and control of the Chief of Police and his military superiors. The punishing power of the Provost Court for the city of Manila, to be hereafter known as the Superior Provost Court, is extended to the imposition of confinement with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding \$5,000 gold, or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of said Court.

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

G. C. M. at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, Oct. 20. Detail: Capt. R. H. Wilson, 8th Inf.; M. D. Parker, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Russell, 8th Inf.; H. A. Stanton, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. B. Smith, 8th Inf.; N. R. Chambliss, 8th Inf.; F. W. Healy, 8th Inf.; J. F. James, 8th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. C. M., Oct. 18.)  
G. C. M. at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, Nov. 14. Detail: Maj. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. H. Beach, 7th Cav.; S. S. Jordan, 2d Art.; F. M. Caldwell, 7th Cav.; D. E. Aultman, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. A. G. Lott, 8th Cav.; Fox Connor, 2d Art.; Carroll F. Armistead, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. John D. Long, 7th Cav., Judge Adv. (D. P. R. and P. D. R., Oct. 12.)

At Fort Myer, Va., Nov. 16. Detail: Maj. William B. Davis, Surg. U. S. A.; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, John B. McDonald, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedeekin, Francis J. Koeser, Squadron Adj. E. L. Phillips, and 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (D. E., Nov. 13.)  
At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., Nov. 10. Detail: Maj. John C. Scantling, 2d Art.; Capt. Eli D. Hoyle, William C. Rafferty, 2d Lieut. Hudson T. Patten, 1st Art.; Michael J. McDonough, 2d Art.; William O. Smith, 7th Inf., and Capt. John L. Chamberlain, Adj. 1st Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Nov. 10.)

G. C. M. at Pinar del Rio, Nov. 13, 1899. Detail: Capt. John C. Waterman, 7th Cav.; Charles E. Tayman, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf.; William Newman, 1st Inf.; Campbell King, 1st Inf.; Edward E. Downes, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. James C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; William L. Reed, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Camper H. Conrad, 7th Cav., Judge Adv. (D. Cuba, Nov. 4.)

G. C. M. at Jolo, Island of Jolo, Oct. 2, 1899. Detail: Capt. Edwin B. Bolton, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. Rosier Clagett, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herbert N. Boyden, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. George E. Hampton, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander J. Ovenshine, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bonycastle, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Robert M. Bramble, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William A. Lieber, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William A. Kent, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ferdinand W. Kobb, 23d Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Sept. 24.)

G. C. M. at the camp of the 44th Inf., U. S. V., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 8. Detail: Lieut. Col. W. S. Scott, Maj. H. B. McCoy, Capt. Thomas Leonard, Capt. A. S. Crossfield, 1st Lieut. W. J. White, 1st Lieut. C. H. Perry, 2d Lieut. F. L. Dengler, 2d Lieut. A. J. Cadden, 2d Lieut. W. E. Parsons, 44th Inf., U. S. V., and 1st Lieut. M. C. Rayson, 44th Inf., U. S. V., Judge Adv. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

G. C. M. to meet at the camp of the 45th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Nov. 7. Detail: Maj. Theodore C. Birkhauser, Capt. Daniel W. Hand, Capt. James Ross, Capt. Adelbert W. Cogswell, Capt. Tom J. Rogers, Capt. Frank E. Artand, Asst. Surg. U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Arthur S. Tibbitts, 1st Lieut. Allan G. Baker, 2d Lieut. Edward P. Barber, 2d Lieut. Roy L. Taylor, 2d Lieut. Albert S. Odell, 2d Lieut. Edwin C. Long, 2d Lieut. John B. Shuman, 45th Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. George F. Tyner, 45th Inf., U. S. V., Judge Adv. (D. Cal., Nov. 6.)

G. C. M. at the camp of the 38th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 9. Detail: Maj. Charles H. Muir, Maj. James D. Glennan, Capt. Ross A. Nichols, Capt. John L. Jordan, Capt. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Lieut. John E. Morris, 1st Lieut. William A. Covington, 1st Lieut. Henry V. Stevens, 2d Lieut. Daniel R. Johnson, 2d Lieut. William O. Thomsen, 2d Lieut. Walter C. Hudson, 2d Lieut. John B. Maxwell, Capt. John W. Moore, 38th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Cal., Nov. 7.)

G. C. M., at Willets Point, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1899. Detail: Maj. Henry S. Turrill, M. D.; 1st Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Andrew Moses, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Fred W. Altstaetter, C. E.; J. A. (W. D., Nov. 17.)

#### SPECIAL ORDERS, NOV. 23, H. Q. A.

The following officers recently appointed are assigned to regiments: 2d Lieut. Adrian V. L. R. De Beaumont, to 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, to 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Noble, to 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Andrew C. Wright, to 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, to 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, to 9th Cav. Lieut. De Beaumont will be assigned to a company of his regiment serving in Cuba. Lieut. Taylor, Noble and Wright will be assigned to companies by their respective regimental commanders.

The Special Order directing 1st Lieut. Edward W. Perkins, 1st Inf., to join a company of that regiment is revoked, and upon expiration of his present leave he will report to C. O., 8th Inf.

Acting Asst. Surg. Verdo B. Gregory will proceed to San Francisco.

2d Lieut. Robert M. Shearer, 37th Inf., will proceed to Manila.

The Special Order as relates to 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, Asst. Surg., is revoked.

Capt. Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., will proceed to Denver for purposes of relieving 1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th Cav., from recruiting duty.

#### JUNIOR OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL RANKS.

(Corrected to Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1899.)

Colonel: Cavalry—William A. Rafferty. Artillery—Wallace F. Randolph. Infantry—Jacob H. Smith.  
Lieutenant Colonel: Cavalry—William M. Wallace. Artillery—Edward Field. Infantry—John W. Bubb.  
Major: Cavalry—Walter S. Schuyler. Artillery—Benjamin K. Roberts. Infantry—William L. Pitcher.  
Captain: Cavalry—Lewis M. Koehler. Artillery—John Conklin, Jr. Infantry—James R. Lindsey.  
1st Lieutenant: Cavalry—Alexander M. Miller, Jr. Artillery—Harry G. Bishop. Infantry—Charles R. Ramsay.



**BLACK, STARR & FROST**

438 Fifth Ave., Cor. 39th St.  
NEW YORK.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,  
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS AND A COM-  
PLETE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

ENAMELED SILVER AND GOLD  
REGULATION ARMY CORPS BADGES.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models  
of the West Point Class Rings for many years,  
and can supply duplicates (in case of loss) at  
short notice.

**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,**  
**ARTISTS' MATERIALS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—201 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.



ESTABLISHED IN 1866

Potted Meats,  
Lunch Meats,  
Boneless Hams,  
Rolled Ox  
Tongue,  
Game,  
Curried Fowl.

**BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,**  
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality  
Peaches and Pears, etc.

No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering  
the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but  
GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.

Sold by all first-class grocers.

**RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,**  
Dover, Del.

**DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED INSTANTLY**  
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cautions help when all else fails as  
glases help eyes. No pain. Whispers heard FREE  
Send to F. Munoz Co., 641 Broadway, N.Y., for Book and Proof.



**Consolidated Nickel Seated**  
**"Pop" Safety Valves.**

...Manufactured by...

**The Consolidated Safety Valve Co.,**

85, 87, 89 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW YORK.

**SYPHONS OF HYGEIA** Carbonic, Vichy  
and Seltzer.  
HYGEIA CLUB SODA, HYGEIA SASSAPARILLA,  
HYGEIA GINGER ALE.

All Products Made with Hygeia Distilled Water as a Basis,  
and Are Adapted for Any Climate.

**HYGEIA DISTILLED WATER CO.,**  
349, 351 and 353 West 12th Street, New York.

**WHEN YOU NEED A** J. A. JOEL & CO.  
CAP OR BELT LOW PRICES 88 NASSAU ST. N.Y.

**UNIFORMS** GEORGE EVANS & CO.,  
132 N. 5th St., PHILADELPHIA.

**HENRY JACOBS, 204 Sands St., Brooklyn, N.Y.**  
Army and Navy Uniforms, Caps, and Equipments.

**WARNOCK, Caps, Equipments, Clothing.**  
19 and 21 West 31st St., New York.

**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS**  
AND IMPORTERS.  
379 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22nd & 23rd Streets, NEW YORK.

**LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors,**  
**ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.**  
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.  
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

A suggestion is advanced that officers in our new pos-  
sessions get an increase of pay, to meet the increase  
in their expenses. Prices have gone up immensely in  
Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii since we took possession.  
The rise in prices in the Philippines is also marked and  
officers there also suffer by it. Officers with families are  
obliged to keep up two establishments, and this arrange-  
ment counts heavily on an income.

**JACOB REED'S SONS,**

1412-1414 Chestnut Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of Uniforms for Officers of  
the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

High Grade Regulation Equipments.

Fabrics, Shapings, Workmanship, Fit, and all  
details, the best.

**H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.**

Our specialty is making shirts to order. Fine dress  
shirts, six for \$9.00, if laundered \$1.00 more.  
No better wearing shirt can be made at any  
price. Send for our new price list.

1147 Broadway, New York.

**J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,**  
**BANKERS,**

No. 21 Broad Street, New York.

Issue Letters of Credit to Travelers, Payable in any Part of the  
World.  
Draw Bills of Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers of Money on  
Europe and California. Buy and Sell Investment Securities.



Prepared for New York  
Physicians in 1844.

Removes gouty  
rheumatic poisons, reduces  
fever, and keeps alimentary  
canal clean and healthy.

Tarrant & Co., Chemists, New York.

**Mason & Hamlin Organs.**

**WANTED.** Under the late ruling of the Comptroller of the Treas-  
ury, a retired officer is wanted to take the military detail at the  
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. Correspondence  
invited. HENRY H. GOODELL, President.

A First Lieutenant of Infantry in the Philippines wishes to trans-  
fer to the Artillery. Prefers to transfer to regiment in the Philip-  
pines or to regiment coming. Date commission, June, '98. Address,  
(D. R. G.) Manila, P. I.

**ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS'**

**OVER- \$25.00**  
**COATS**

Made of dark-blue Beaver, guaranteed fast  
color, lined with fine Italian throughout, finished  
with best quality trimmings, perfectly tailored.

Imported **BLOUSES, \$23.00**  
Thibet

Send for uniform price list and equipment  
catalogue. Standard qualities only, in every ap-  
parel requirement for Army and Navy officers.

**OEHM & CO. Army and Navy**  
**Outfitters.**

BALTIMORE, MD, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 1208 F STREET, N. W.

We give the composition of the Naval Academy foot-  
ball team, and regret that similar information from West  
Point has been delayed. Perhaps the conclusion of  
"Harper's Weekly" that the Military Academy team  
is below the standard of the past three years is not ex-  
act. It says the team is a green one, but one may  
conclude that the hard games it has played with Harvard,  
Yale, Princeton and Columbia has made veterans out  
of the Cadets. True, the team has so far shown a lack  
of driving power we have always looked for in West  
Point, and it is lighter than usual, but the eleven plays  
well together and success will come only through good  
team work. Individual players are not prominent and  
the strong point appears to be defensive play. The  
backs are speedy in advancing the ball, but are not up  
to the old standard of powerful work, and there is a  
general agreement that no kicker in 1899 can compare  
with the fine drives of King and Romeyn. The West  
Point center is said to be superior to his naval vis-a-vis,  
while the tackles are about as strong as the middies.  
The ends of the Military Academy outrank their An-  
napolis rivals according to so good a judge as Caspar  
Whitney, but the naval players should be superior in  
punting, and at full back should be far and away the  
better. If West Point gets her kicks off they will be  
well covered, and the principle that a poor punter with  
good ends makes a good combination may operate in  
favor of the northern players.

The appeal in the Carter case cannot be argued in the  
U. S. Court of Appeals until it is placed on the calendar,  
and this cannot take place before motion day, which is  
Dec. 11.

**GUAM'S LIVE GOVERNOR.**

Capt. R. P. O'Leary, Naval Governor of Guam, will be  
remembered long by the natives of that island as the  
great reformer and protector of the ill-treated and  
wronged. He will be known as a social reformer of  
high order, and his proclamations and orders are likely  
to be recalled years after by the people when they become  
more civilized and inured to the conditions of life which  
Capt. O'Leary insists upon their observing. The island  
from his reports must have been steeped in sin, filth and  
depravity, and out of this all he is fast bringing the  
people to recognize moral and civil laws and to regard  
him as their benefactor and friend. O'Leary does every-  
thing complete when he starts in. There is not much of  
him to look at, but he is activity incarnate, and has  
shown himself to be one of the best qualified men for  
the place that could have been selected. In a recent re-  
port to the Department, which the authorities decline to  
make public, Capt. O'Leary sets forth at length the re-  
form measures introduced by him, and tells of the great  
improvement of the moral side of the people's life.

His report dwells on the inordinate laziness of the  
natives, their lack of thrift and general indifference to  
making more than a livelihood. This the Governor will  
not permit to continue, and in one order he insists that  
every man must become the owner at once of at least  
twelve hens and a sow. With these to start on he be-  
lieves a family should make headway. It appears that  
he has started out determined to bring this shiftless, be-  
nighted class to a realization of their opportunities and  
the great possibilities of a more prosperous existence.  
The most important order relates to the practice prevail-  
ing among men and women of living together without the  
bonds of wedlock. Illegitimacy he shows has grown to  
an alarming extent, and the marriage ceremony seemed  
to be unknown. The natives, under his order, were di-  
rected to procure licenses, which they could have free  
until Nov. 3, and be married, and as a result the families  
have been flocking to legitimize their offspring and obey  
the mandate of the Governor. Another order requires  
families to plant and cultivate vegetables that grow in  
the island and work the soil industriously; to bring eggs,  
chickens and vegetables to sell to the Americans and to  
pay their taxes and discharge other indebtedness. What  
is wanted more than anything else at present, the Cap-  
tain reports, is officers to assist in superintending the  
work now going on. There are more marines than are  
possibly required, and bluejackets are not in further de-  
mand. If some officers available for this duty can be  
found they will be sent to Guam and help Gov. O'Leary  
make the island a model colony.

Competitive tests are being conducted at the Spring-  
field Arsenal of the Maxim, Carr, Colt and Hotchkiss ma-  
chine guns to select for the service the most efficient  
piece. The trial of the Colt gun is finished, and the  
other guns will be tested as they are presented at the  
arsenal. Although the Colt gun has not been adopted for  
the Army, twelve of these 6-mm. guns were purchased two  
months ago and sent to Manila. The officers of the Or-  
dnance Department at the Springfield Arsenal are conduct-  
ing tests of a Mauser revolver of the type used by the  
German Army. The Colt revolver, now used by the  
Army, and the Smith & Wesson revolver have recently  
been placed in competitive trial and found to be of al-  
most equal efficiency. In order to secure a better side  
arm for the service, investigations are now being made  
with the German pistol. At the Frankford Arsenal relative  
tests of small-arm powders are being conducted. It  
is desired to ascertain the most efficient grade of the Pey-  
ton and Dupont powders, now in use by the Army, and a  
new powder manufactured by Lafin & Rand, of Pompton  
Lakes, N. J. The Lafin & Rand powder, of course,  
smokeless, is of a rusty black color with grains about the  
size, shape and appearance of small black glass beads.  
This powder is used in twelve 6-mm. Colt automatic guns  
recently sent to the Philippines.

Complaint has been made to the War Department that  
boxes intended for the troops in the Philippines are not  
properly packed or secured for the long voyage from San  
Francisco, the result being loss by breakage or theft. The  
Quartermaster General has therefore issued a circular  
letter to officers of his department in which he says: "All  
the property forwarded for shipment on the Army trans-  
ports will be properly packed, and the packages whether  
boxes, barrels or crates, will be of sufficient strength and  
securely hooped and nailed to prevent their being broken  
in handling them, and will be plainly marked with the  
name of the consignee and destination. These instruc-  
tions apply particularly to household goods, light and  
breakable pieces of which will be boxed or crated in all  
cases before being received for shipment."

Cadet appointments to the U. S. Military Academy,  
made during past week: Robert N. Campbell (alt.), John-  
son City (1st Dist.), Tennessee; Ernest Grant, St. Louis  
(11th Dist.), Missouri; Joseph A. Atkins, Atlanta (5th  
Dist.), Georgia; Byron S. Huie (alt.), Riverdale (5th  
Dist.), Georgia; Walter H. Martin, 104 Madison street,  
New York (9th Dist.), New York; George G. Bartelle  
(alt.), New York City (9th Dist.), New York; John G.  
George, Ennis (6th Dist.), Texas.

Eight hundred men of the 47th U. S. Vol. Inf., en  
route to Manila, landed at Malta Nov. 21 from the trans-  
port Thomas and were inspected by the Governor, Gen.  
Sir Francis Grenfell, on the Florian parade grounds; the  
fine physique of the Americans made an excellent im-  
pression.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1899.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. Club rates are payable in advance. The offer of the club rate is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6.00 a year. Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made in cash by express money order, post-office order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D. C., Office: 1317 F Street. Henry G. Kemp, Representative.

Boston Office: 506 Winthrop Building, 7 Water Street. E. P. Guild, Representative.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY AND THE ARCH.

Our American Admiral seems to be the one citizen whose liberty of action the great public are not willing to permit. He could not enjoy his honeymoon in comfort as any honest sailor from his flagship might have done, and was forced to exclaim to the curious public in the language of the Psalmist: "Thou has beset me before and behind." He could not take a walk with his bride without being compelled to seek refuge in a store and call a policeman to protect him against a charging mob. He was expected to make a display in public of the sentiments and emotions which are held in sacred reserve by all right-thinking people, and finally he has been compelled to stand and deliver his reasons for exercising his undoubted right to dispose of his own in a way that will best promote his domestic happiness.

If those who of their free will contributed to the purchase of a home for Admiral Dewey did not intend that he should own it in fee simple why did they execute a deed which conveyed to him an absolute title to the estate? They might have given it in trust, they could have attached to their gift any condition they thought proper, and the Admiral on his part could have accepted it with these conditions or not as he thought proper. The ultimate intention on the part of the Admiral with reference to the disposal of his house seems to have been to convey it to his son and at the same time to join his wife in the gift in such a way as to show an act of graceful courtesy toward the one he loved best while providing for his son. Thinking no evil himself, it did not occur to his frank nature to assume that others would misinterpret his own action. But why should he be forced to this explanation? Could nothing be trusted to one who has shown such discretion and good sense in other matters?

The whole incident as reported in the daily papers is a reflection not upon our gallant Admiral but upon those whose read news to criticize him reveals their lack of appreciation of what is fitting in their own action.

Since what is known as "The Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch" has been brought into the controversy, it is well that we should say what we are able to do on the best of authority, that no one has any warrant for declaring that the present assault upon Admiral Dewey has in any way affected the purpose of the proposed donors of that arch to the City of New York. What was intended as an explanation of the character of the arch has been interpreted, wholly without warrant, in a sense hostile to the Admiral whose achievements gave being to the idea of the arch. It was erected in his honor, and so long as it stands the memory of that fact will be preserved. But it was also erected in honor of the Navy, as an examination of it will show. In the report of an interview with the Chairman of the Dewey Arch Committee appearing in the daily papers of Friday he is correctly reported as saying "It was a shameful attack," referring to the storm of abuse heaped on the Admiral over the transfer of the house. "There was no excuse for it, and it will not lessen our love and respect for him or change us in our purpose to build this arch for him and in his honor. The arch is to be the Dewey Arch in the sense that it has always been. If you will look at the arch you will find eight full size figures and eight medallions. The full size figures are those of Commodores Jones, Hull, Decatur, Macdonough, Perry and Cushing, with Admiral Farragut first, of course. The medallions are of Admirals Worden, Davis, Dahlgren and Commodores Preble, Bainbridge, Foote and Barry. It is not only a Dewey arch, but a tribute to the whole Navy. The architecture of the arch shows that. The inscription shows that 'To the glory of the American Navy, and in greeting to our Admiral, a grateful city relying on their valor has built this arch.' It is certain that the fame of Admiral Dewey and the battle of Manila Bay is to be commemorated in the arch, and there is little doubt that it will be known as the Dewey Arch, just as the Trafalgar

column in London is called the Nelson Monument. It will always be known as the Dewey Arch, repeated Colonel Church, to emphasize his statement."

Rome had thirty-six arches, commemorating historic events, the principal ones being those known by the names of Titus, Constantine, Trajan, Nero and Septimius Severus. The oldest of these arches is the Arch of Titus, and this commemorates the Destruction of Jerusalem. Single pillars (columns) were erected in commemoration of remarkable victories and persons, such as the columns of Duilius, Trajan, Antoninus, etc. New York having only one naval arch it became necessary to give it as broad a significance as possible, and that this was the purpose of the original conception is shown by the figures and bas reliefs upon it, and by the inscription it bears. The arch has a broader significance than the statue or the column, and the artistic rendering of the idea it suggests is shown in the Dewey Arch. The present purpose is to grasp this artistic idea and to perpetuate it in more enduring form.

The triumphal arches of Rome were originally temporary structures at the entrance of a city or in a street, under which a victorious general and his army might pass in triumph. They were festooned and otherwise decorated and when they became permanent structures they were richly sculptured. The analogy in the case of the Dewey Arch is thus complete. It is a Navy Arch erected originally in honor of an individual, but preserved as a memorial, not of him alone, but of the service he represents and of a historic event with which his fame is associated.

Undoubtedly the record of the great service Admiral Dewey has rendered to his country should be inscribed on the arch and with it should be preserved a memorial of the occasion leading to its conception. The passing assaults of petty malice or popular misconception cannot dim the fame of our Admiral or efface from the minds of the American people the memory of the deeds for which they have justly honored him. To believe otherwise is to cast a reflection on the people themselves such as cannot be tolerated.

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY AND HIS CRUISE.

Rear Adm. Schley hoisted his flag on the Chicago, off Tompkinsville, on the 18th inst., and on the 20th received his final instructions from the Navy Department preparatory to sailing for the South Atlantic. These instructions direct that the Admiral proceed direct to Buenos Ayres by the most practicable route and inspect the vessels of his command in those waters. These are the Montgomery and Wilmington. The official statement issued by the Department on the subject on Nov. 20 was as follows:

"The order has been sent to-day for the Chicago to proceed to South Atlantic waters, touching for coal at Rio de Janeiro and such other ports as are necessary; to reach Buenos Ayres as soon as practicable and inspect vessels, and to give special attention to repairs now under way on the Wilmington. The Montgomery is also a part of that command."

The full text of the order has since appeared, and apparently without the concurrence of the Secretary. It is as follows:

November, 20, 1899.

Sir:—When the U. S. S. Chicago is in all respects ready for sea, proceed with that vessel by the shortest practicable route to the waters of your command, touching en route for coal at Port Castries, St. Lucia, or at Rio Janeiro, and at such other ports as may be necessary. The Department desires you to be at Buenos Ayres with the least practicable delay, in order that you may inspect the vessels of your command.

It is also desired that special attention should be given to the repairs under way on the Wilmington. Submit to the Department without delay a schedule of the ports you will visit en route and the probable dates of your arrivals and departures. Besides the Chicago, the Wilmington and Montgomery are attached to your command. The Wilmington is now at Buenos Ayres and the Montgomery is now at Montevideo.

You will await further orders before any vessel of your command visits any African port. Very respectfully,  
J. D. LONG, Secretary.

To the Commander-in-Chief, United States Naval Force, South Atlantic Station.

Admiral Schley retires for age in February, 1901. His cruise will probably therefore end during the latter part of next year.

Not many days ago, or before receiving his sailing orders, he asked that he be permitted to make the same voyage in proceeding to his station that was covered by the Chicago with Admiral Howison, who reached New York early in October. The request was promptly refused on the ground that such a voyage was unnecessary, and, besides, the ports the Chicago would visit had already been touched at by her in the last six months. It was the purpose of the Admiral, in the event of his request being granted, to proceed leisurely through the Mediterranean, showing the flag at the various winter resorts, participating probably in the gayeties of the season. He would have reached Villefranche and Nice at the height of the season, and a cruise in the soft air and warm seas of Southern Europe in the next month or two would have been far more pleasant for officers and crew than skirting the coast of Brazil bound for Buenos Ayres.

From a well-informed correspondent we obtain the following: Immediately on Secretary Long's return from the West on November 19 he was called on by Admiral Crowninshield, who insisted that a court of inquiry or court-martial should be ordered for Admiral Schley before he left this country. Mr. Long was informed by the chief of the Bureau of Navigation that the Admiral's orders had been purposely held up until the Secretary returned, and it was asserted that recent newspaper attacks on the Administration had been in-

spired and encouraged by Schley, and especially those directed against the Secretary and the Department. Particular attention was drawn to General Agnus's recent letter. Other instances were shown where, as was alleged, Admiral Schley had been using his influence to prompt criticism of the Administration. Secretary Long at first was inclined to heed the advice, and was, we are told, about to proceed to the President with a suggestion that a court be ordered for Schley. He was persuaded by Assistant Secretary Allen that the better policy would be to permit Admiral Schley to leave. It was shown that political reasons must be considered; that Schley was very strong with the public; that a court now would arouse his friends and make trouble for the President and result in a discussion before Congress that would bring the Navy into an unpleasant position. There is no doubt that all this transpired. We are reliably informed that no charges are yet on file at the Department against Admiral Schley. We are told, however, that Capt. Robley D. Evans has drawn charges against him and has held them for some time, but so far has not presented them to the Secretary, though they have been shown to sympathizers in the attack on Admiral Schley. It remains to be seen whether they will be presented to the Department.

We fully agree with Admiral Crowninshield in the opinion that proper action should be taken to prevent officers of the Navy from using the newspapers as weapons of attack. It is clearly against regulations. His efforts to prevent this should be impartial and unbiased. He is too just and honorable a man to make fish of one and flesh of another, or to permit anyone to use his high office as an instrument of oppression or revenge. If one man is to be punished for making improper use of the newspapers let all be served alike. It is as certain as anything in the future that the present controversy will be made the subject of an inquiry by Congress in some form. We wish for the credit of the Navy, for the honor of manhood, that it should then be clearly shown that no action has been taken by any officer of our Navy that does not commend itself to the spirit of justice and fair play.

It is stated that the present Hospital Corps of the Army is sufficiently large to quickly and sufficiently meet every demand of the service, but a rearrangement of the men is desirable. The Hospital Corps men will be returned from Cuba and Porto Rico for assignment to posts in this country and will take the place of men who have two years or more yet to serve, who will be drawn from the various home posts and sent to the Philippines as they are needed. Experience has shown that there are more Hospital Corps men in Porto Rico and Cuba than the service requires, and orders have already been prepared which will relieve two hospital stewards and 20 Hospital Corps men from duty in Porto Rico and direct them to proceed to the United States, their services being no longer required owing to the abandonment of a number of small posts in Porto Rico and the improvement of the sanitary conditions at the garrisoned posts. This force would have been sooner reduced but for the hurricane of last summer in the West Indies, which gave opportunity for valuable services of the Hospital Corps in relief work. The return of several battalions from Cuba as well as the general improvement in the health of troops has decreased the demand for Hospital men, and it is likely that one of the general hospitals at Havana will be abandoned before long, and this will also make a large force of the Hospital Corps in Cuba unnecessary.

Reference has been made in the Journal to the fine performance of a new trial 6-inch gun at the Indian Head Naval Proving Station, and the high velocities obtained as compared to the Vickers gun. Last week the same gun was subjected to another test, and even better results than the Vickers gun of the same caliber were obtained. At a recent trial the Vickers gun developed a maximum velocity of 29.14 feet per second with 17 tons pressure. With only 15½ tons pressure the new gun developed a muzzle velocity of 2,950 feet a second. Admiral O'Neil has little doubt that the type of gun will develop a velocity of 3,000 feet with less than 17 tons pressure. No test for rapidity of fire has yet been given, but the ordnance experts seem confident that the new weapon will at least equal the record of the English gun in that important particular.

The necessity for additional signal officers in the Army is being felt by General Greely every week, and yet he is powerless to increase the corps. There are now on duty in the Philippines 21 officers of this corps where there should be 31, General Greely says. At posts in the country where signal work should be conducted there is practically little going on owing to lack of officers. Experimental work with Army balloons has been abandoned entirely for this reason. At Fort Myer there are but two officers of this corps on duty where there should be at least five. General Greely hopes that Congress may provide an increase of officers, but this can scarcely be expected this winter.

Nothing succeeds like success, especially in Venezuela. One week an insurgent General is knocking with gory hands at the gates of the capital. The next we hear of him issuing proclamations as President against some other presumptuous rebel. General Castro, who, a few days ago struggled under the epithet of "rebel," is now President and in that capacity has captured Puerto Cabello, which was held by the insurgents, and now controls every port and place of consequence in Venezuela.



## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Haywood.

S. O. 92, NAVY DEPARTMENT, NOV. 9, 1899.

Directs the commanding officer of every vessel other than a torpedo vessel to cause each torpedo on board the vessel under his command to be run once in each quarter, and at the highest practicable speed.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 17.—Comdr. E. T. Strong, report Washington Yard immediately for temporary ordnance instruction.  
Lieut. H. W. Jones, to Amphitrite, Dec. 4, for line duties.  
Lieut. E. L. Beach, to New York, Dec. 4, for line duties.  
Comdr. J. F. Merry, to duty as Commandant of Naval Station, Honolulu, H. I.

NOV. 18.—Comdr. W. Maynard, from duty as Inspector in Charge 8th Lighthouse District, New Orleans, La., and immediately to duty as Inspector in Charge 2d Lighthouse District, Boston, Mass.

Comdr. J. R. Selfridge, from Inspector in Charge 2d Lighthouse District, Boston, Mass., and immediately to duty as Inspector in Charge 8th Lighthouse District, Custom House, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. W. Truxton, from Franklin, and to duty in charge Recruiting Rendezvous, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 23.

Lieut. M. M. Taylor, to temporary duty, Dec. 4, on board Chesapeake during trial of that vessel.

Lieut. C. F. Hughes, to temporary duty in connection with fitting out of Chesapeake, and when commissioned to temporary duty on board, during trial of.

Lieut. Comdr. T. M. Potts, to temporary duty in connection with fitting out of Chesapeake, and to duty as Executive Officer during trial of that vessel.

Lieut. W. O. Hulme, from Iowa and to Hanger.

Lieut. C. E. Rommel, from Farragut and to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. H. A. Field, to duty as Inspector of Equipment for naval vessels building at works of W. H. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va.

Chief Boatswain A. McCone, not found to be permanently incapacitated for active service by Retiring Board; granted two months' sick leave from Nov. 18, 1899.

Surg. L. G. Heneberger, to temporary duty, Nov. 23, connection Recruiting Rendezvous, Detroit, Mich.

Boatswain J. E. Murphy, promoted to Boatswain (Celtic).

Sailmaker C. H. Jones, to Monongahela, Dec. 4, 1899.

Lieut. E. Theiss, from Bureau of Equipment, and to duty connection with preparing machinery of Kearsarge for sea service.

Lieut. J. K. Robison, from Iowa and to line duty on board Philadelphia.

Acting War Machinist O. Johnson, to temporary duty, Nov. 23, connection Recruiting Rendezvous, Detroit, Mich.

Boatswain J. Costello, to temporary duty, Nov. 23, connection Recruiting Rendezvous, Detroit, Mich.

NOV. 20.—Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, on expiration of leave, to duty as Inspector of Equipment, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

Boatswain D. F. Hennessey, retired, Nov. 20, Section 1453, Revised Statutes.

Naval Cadet E. J. Sadler, from Scindia and immediately to Philadelphia.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, when discharged from treatment, Naval Hospital, N. Y., granted two months' sick leave, on arrival home.

Chief Boatswain W. A. Cooper, from Pensacola, Dec. 5, to home and wait orders.

Paymr. W. B. Wilcox, detached as assistant to General Storekeeper, Navy Yard, League Island, and to Michigan, Dec. 1.

Asst. Paymr. J. S. Barber, from Michigan, Dec. 1, to home and wait orders; be ready for orders to Don Juan de Austria.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan, wholly retired, from Nov. 20, Section 1454, Revised Statutes.

NOV. 21.—Rear Adm. J. Schouler, retired, Nov. 21, Section 1453, R. S., and Section 11, Personnel Act.

Pay Dir. G. A. Lyons, retired, Dec. 23, Section 1444, R. S., and Section 11, Personnel Act.

Boatswain L. R. Boland, detached from Neahscot when out of commission, and to Independence, Dec. 11.

Lieut. H. K. Beuhman, detached from New York, Nov. 28, and to Texas, Nov. 30.

Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang, promoted to Lieutenant; wait orders.

Lieut. W. V. Powelson, promoted to Lieutenant (J. G.), (Scheneectady).

P. A. Surg. H. N. T. Harris, to New York, Dec. 4, examination, promotion, home and wait orders.

Prof. Math. W. Harkness, detached, Dec. 15, from duty as Astronomical Director, Naval Observatory, to home and wait orders.

Prof. Math. W. Harkness, retired, Dec. 17, Section 1444, Revised Statutes, and Section 11, Personnel Act.

Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, order 20th, for duty Bath Iron Works, modified; to temporary duty Navy Yard, New York, for six weeks; then to Bath Iron Works.

Ensign W. R. Sexton, detached from Michigan, Dec. 1, and to temporary duty Scindia, Dec. 15; on arrival Asiatic Station, to such duty as Commander-in-Chief may assign.

Ensign S. G. Magill, Jr., detached from Michigan, Dec. 1, and to temporary duty Scindia, Dec. 15; on arrival Asiatic Station, to such duty as Commander-in-Chief may assign.

Chief Boatswain W. A. Cooper, retired, Dec. 15, Section 1444, Revised Statutes, and Section 11, Personnel Act.

Chief Gunner George Fouse, retired, Dec. 10, Section 1444, Revised Statutes, and Section 11, Personnel Act.

Chief Gunner George Fouse, detached, Navy Yard, Washington, Dec. 8, to home and wait orders.

Chief Gunner K. Sommers, detached from Naval Academy, Dec. 15, to home and wait orders.

Chief Gunner R. Sommers, retired, Dec. 17, Section 1444, Revised Statutes, and Section 11, Personnel Act.

NOV. 22.—Comdr. G. B. Harber, to Navy Yard, New York, Dec. 5.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, detached from command of Vixen, Nov. 30, and to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Dec. 1, as Ordnance Officer.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Day, to command Vixen, Nov. 30.

Med. Insp. M. H. Simons, to Navy Recruiting Rendezvous, 177 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Surg. G. P. Lumsden, detached from Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Buffalo, N. Y., to home and wait orders.

Med. Insp. A. F. Price, examination, promotion, Washington, Nov. 28, and wait orders.

Lieut. G. Mallison, detached from duty office of Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, and to duty in charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Port Townsend, Wash.

Lieut. T. Washington, to office of Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Paymr. H. R. Sullivan, to duty as Pay Officer, Naval Station, Cavite.

Ensign I. T. Cooper, retired, Nov. 22, Section 1453, R. S.

Paymr. Clerk O. I. Hancock, appointed, nomination Asst. Paymr. C. W. Ellason, out on board Dixie.

NOV. 23.—Lieut. C. Wells, from the Massachusetts and to the Machias.

Lieut. H. T. Baker, from the New York and to the Monongahela, Dec. 1.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds, from the Texas and to the Monongahela, Dec. 1.

Med. Insp. D. Dickinson, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, Dec. 1, to home and wait orders.

Med. Insp. A. F. Price, to Naval Hospital, Washington, Dec. 1.

Asst. Surg. F. B. Hancock, resignation accepted, to take effect from Nov. 25, 1899.

Asst. Paymr. A. H. Cathcart, from duty as General Storekeeper, Purchasing Pay Officer and Pay Officer of yard, Pensacola, Fla., on Dec. 1, thence to Asiatic station, per steamer from San Francisco, Dec. 13, for duty on board Isla De Cuba.

Asst. Paymr. J. S. Barber, to Don Juan de Austria, via steamer from San Francisco, Dec. 13.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 17.—Capt. R. McM. Dutton, detailed as Judge Advocate of a G. C. M. at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., on the 20th inst.

Capt. R. P. Faunt Le Roy, detailed as member of a G. C. M. at Navy Yard, League Island, on the 20th inst.

2d Lieut. J. S. Turrill, detailed Judge Advocate of a G. C. M. at Naval Station, Newport, R. I., on 17th inst.

NOV. 20.—1st Lieut. H. Lee and 1st Lieut. D. P. Hall, detailed as member and Judge Advocate, respectively, of a G. C. M. at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, on the 27th inst.

Capt. M. C. Goodrell, ordered to report to the Commandant of the Marine Corps on the 21st inst.

Maj. C. L. McCawley, ordered to report to the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, for duty in connection with settlement of accounts.

Maj. T. N. Wood, granted leave for one month from the 21st inst.

NOV. 22.—Maj. C. L. McCawley, granted leave from the 23d inst. to the 15th proximo.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Vixen, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., is to have a new commanding officer, Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Day having been ordered to command her on Nov. 30, relieving Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, who has been assigned to duty as Ordnance Officer at the Navy Yard, Norfolk.

A correspondent informs us that, in response to the suggestion that the removal of the bodies of the victims of the Maine should be attended by grand funeral ceremonies, the Department stated that the exact time for the removal had not been considered; that the \$10,000 appropriated in the public bill No. 55, approved March 30, 1898, is ample for the supply of caskets and everything needed for such a funeral as the Department can arrange for, to include such sailors and marines as may be here at the time, and such troops as the Secretary of War may direct to participate, including the District Militia and such civil organizations as may desire to take part, but beyond that either the citizens of the District would have to pay the expense or Congress would have to appropriate therefor. Mr. Allen said the removal will have to be made at such time as the Department has one of its largest vessels at its disposal for that purpose.

The Naval Academy practice ship Chesapeake will be placed in commission at the Boston Navy Yard on Dec. 2, and on Dec. 18, will have her official trial trip. After this is concluded the ship will receive her full equipment and then will probably be sent on a short cruise prior to assignment permanently to Annapolis. This vessel has sail power alone, and is one of the most gracefully designed ships of the service. Her bow resembles the clipper ship of the old days and her great spread of canvas is expected to send her through the water with a quarter wind at 12 knots or more. This ship has a record to beat for sailing ships in the Navy, and if she does as well as the beautiful Constellation in her best sailing days when she often reeled off thirteen and fourteen knots, the naval men will be pleased. This craft with the gunboat Annapolis will serve the naval cadets as their cruising ships in the summer.

The U. S. monitor Puritan, under Comdr. Ingersoll, arrived at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 19. She will be used by the cadets as a practice ship for gunnery.

The Scindia, steam collier, will be placed in commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard as soon as her stores and outfit can be gotten ready.

A contract was awarded by the Navy Department this week to the Atlantic, Pacific & Gulf Company, of New York, for the construction of a new dry dock at the League Island Navy Yard. The price was \$782,000. Soon after Congress meets an additional appropriation will be asked to build the dock of stone instead of timber.

Orders have been sent to the U. S. S. Detroit at La Guayra, Venezuela, to proceed to New York without delay. She will stop en route at Brunswick, Ga., to participate in a celebration.

Capt. Sigbee, commanding the Texas, has been ordered to proceed with his vessel to Havana, for the purpose of conveying the remains of the crew of the Maine interred there to Fort Monroe, from which place the bodies will be transported to the National Cemetery, Arlington, where it is intended they shall be buried with great ceremony.

William J. McGuire, a seaman on the U. S. S. Massachusetts, lying in the North River, New York, opposite West Thirty-fifth street, fell overboard Nov. 16 and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Herbert & Micon, attorneys for Admiral Dewey and his officers and men in the naval bounty claims arising out of the engagement at Manila Bay, filed in the United States Court of Claims last Monday a brief and argument in behalf of their clients. The argument begins with a full description of the vessels in action and battery power as well as the strength of the Spanish shore battery. Long citations of rules of practice are quoted regarding the filing of such claims, whether by individuals or in one lot. Then the report of Admiral Dewey is referred to in which he expresses the opinion that the combined Spanish forces, sea and shore, were superior to the American squadron, and upon this the argument is chiefly made for nearly \$400,000 for Dewey and his crew. Much stress is laid in the argument on the fact as alleged that the entrance to the harbor was mined, thus rendering Dewey's victory even more complete. But on Admiral Dewey's own statement the greatest importance seemed to attach. This is what the Admiral said: "In my judgment, taking into consideration the guns at Corregidor, El Fraile and other forts at entrance of bay, and those at Manila and Cavite, which fired upon our ships continuously during the engagement of May 1, the enemy's force was unquestionably superior to our own." The number of the enemy's crews on the vessels destroyed having been found to be 1,914, the amount of bounty to be distributed to Admiral Dewey, his officers and men, is \$382,800. The brief says: "If the comparison is of land and naval forces on one side against a naval force on the other, then the comparison is as before of the forces actually engaged. The principle is no different and the reward is no less, under the conditions actually existing where the naval force alone is inferior, but a great preponderance of superiority appears when the land batteries are taken into consideration, than if the enemy's naval force alone had been equal to the American force."

The "Battle of Cavite and the Fall of Manila" is made the subject of a review in the "Revue Militaire" of Paris for October. Maps showing the line of entry of Dewey's fleet into Manila Bay, the movements of his ships during the engagement, and the intrenchments about Manila accompany the description of the events.

The cruiser Albany which is building by the Armstrongs in England will probably be delivered to this Government sooner than was expected. It is stated now she will leave for New York early in January and

after a month's fitting out will be ready for service. The vessel is designed for service with Admiral Watson's fleet and will proceed there shortly after being commissioned.

The Washington residence presented to Admiral Dewey by his admirers was deeded to his son on Nov. 22, the Admiral and his wife each retaining a life interest in the house. Previously the Admiral had transferred the house to his wife.

The reception committee which managed the Washington welcome to Admiral Dewey has arranged for the distribution of the additional medals through the Navy Department to the officers who served under Dewey at the battle of Manila Bay.

A cable to the Army and Navy Journal announces that the U. S. S. Detroit, Comdr. Hemphill, was at La Guayra Nov. 23 to sail for Cartagena.

The U. S. S. Resolute from Santiago, Cuba, arrived at New York Nov. 22.

The torpedo boats Dupont, Winslow and Mackenzie have arrived at the Navy Yard, New York, from Newport, R. I., where they will be laid up.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Nov. 24.

## NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.

DETROIT, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill. Left La Guayra for Curacao, Nov. 23, and arrived Nov. 24. Address Cartagena, Colombia, care U. S. Consul.

INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Left Kingston, Nov. 14, for Cartagena. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.

TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. At Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 24. Address mail to Newport, R. I.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Day to command Nov. 30.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Will sail for South Atlantic Station Nov. 25. Address Santa Lucia, W. I.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. At Isla Flores. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Buenos Ayres, A. R.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Buenos Ayres. Letters should be addressed to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, care the U. S. Consul.

## PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, Commanding.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived at Corinto, Nov. 17, en route to coast of Honduras, to destroy dangerous wreckage. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Mare Island, Cal., undergoing repairs. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Zamboanga. Address Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. Left Aden, Nov. 20, for Colombo, en route to Manila. Address mail to Manila.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Guam.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CANTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Vary. At Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Brisbane.

CHARLESTON, Capt. George W. Pigman. Wrecked off coast of Luzon. Address mail for officers and men, Manila, P. I., care Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Station.

CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Manila.

CULGOA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.

IRIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. Left Port Said, Nov. 21, for Aden. Will proceed to Manila. Address Manila.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Capt. John McGowan. At Manila.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China.

MONTEBAY, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.

NANSHAN, At Manila.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. Left Port Said, Nov. 18 for Aden. Will proceed to Manila. Address Manila.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left San Francisco, Oct. 18, for Manila. Arrived Honolulu, Oct. 25. Address Manila, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. Left Port Said for Aden, Nov. 15, en route to Manila. Address mail to Manila.

OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Hong Kong; to return to Manila.

PETREL, At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.

YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO, Lieut. Carlton F. Snow. (Supply vessel.) At Manila.

## TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Left Port Angeles, Wash., Nov. 18, for San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. On cruise with apprentices. Arrived at Port Monroe, Va., Nov. 24. Address mail to Port Monroe, Va.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunter, Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Commander Frank C. Curtis. Arrived Nov. 24 at Villefranche. On cruise with apprentices, with following itinerary: Due at Ville France, November 25, leave Dec. 13; arrive Gibraltar Dec. 18, leave Dec. 22; arrive Madeira Dec. 27, leave Jan. 6, 1900; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900, leave Feb. 9; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 16; arrive San Juan Feb. 17, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail matter as follows: Care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square,



Charing Cross, London, England, until Dec. 20, from New York. From that date until March 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City. After March 10, direct to Hampton Roads, Va. Postage 5 cents per half-ounce on letters to the Despatch Agent.

LANCASTER, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived Santa Lucia November 20. On cruise, in accordance with the following itinerary: Due at Kingston, November 29, leave Dec. 1; arrive Bridgetown, Dec. 5, leave Dec. 12; arrive Port of Spain Dec. 14, leave Dec. 19; arrive Fredericksburg Dec. 24, leave Jan. 1, 1900; arrive San Juan Jan. 2, leave Jan. 9; arrive Ponce Jan. 11, leave Jan. 18; arrive Kingston Jan. 24, leave Feb. 4; arrive Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 5, leave Feb. 12; arrive Cienfuegos Feb. 15, leave Feb. 23; arrive Havana March 1, leave March 13; arrive Key West March 14, leave March 24; arrive Charleston March 30, leave April 5; arrive Hampton Roads, April 10. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes, care of U. S. Consul.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. At New York.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address No. 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock foot of East 28th street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. Address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

## SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southland. At Trinidad, Nov. 24. Will make survey of mouth of Orinoco River. Address all mail to Port of Spain, Trinidad.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Gibara. Will make survey along Cuban coast. Address Gibara, Cuba.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Erie in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.

NEBO, Lieutenant Comdr. Henry M. Hodges. In Asiatic waters making survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris B. S. Mackenzie. At Navy Yard, New York, preparing for sea. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Left San Francisco, Nov. 11, for the Asiatic Station. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Gibara, Cuba. Will make survey on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

## UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.

DIXIE, Lieut. Comdr. Jesse M. Roper, commanding, temporarily. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. James D. J. Kelly. At Tompkinsville, Nov. 22. Will go to Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in South Pacific, which will be completed about April next. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The Revenue Cutter Manning, now at New York, is to be assigned to duty on Puget Sound and is expected to sail for Alaskan waters in a short time and will arrive there early next year. The cutters Corwin and Grant, are to be detached permanently from the Alaska fleet and remain on duty in Puget Sound.

The revenue cutter Manning, which has been on duty at Boston, Mass., has been ordered to New York to be fitted out for a trip around Cape Horn to San Francisco. Her place at Boston will be filled by the cutter Seminole, now nearing completion at Baltimore. It is expected the Manning will start on her long trip early next month, making the usual stops at the Barbadoes, Bahia, Punta Arenas and Callao for coal. In the spring the Manning will be used in the Behring Sea service.

## THE MARINE CORPS.

Brig. Charles Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has returned from an inspection of recruiting stations of that corps at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. He found all stations in first class condition, and recruiting is progressing as well as can be expected. As a result of his investigations, the station at Harrisburg is made a permanent one, and the sub-stations at Albany and Troy, N. Y., are abandoned and stations established at New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn., as substations of the New York City rendezvous.

Changes in the station of several marine officers in command of marine posts will soon take place. It is likely that Lieut. Col. William S. Muse, commanding the marine barracks at Norfolk, Va., will be transferred to command of the marine barracks at the New York Navy Yard, to succeed Col. Robert W. Huntington. Lieut. Col. Francis H. Harrington, commanding the marine barracks at Washington, will assume the duties which he relinquished by Lieut. Col. Muse at Norfolk, and Capt. Lincoln Karmany, now at Washington, will assume command of the marine barracks there. Lieut. Col. Mancil C. Goodrell is slated for the command at Portsmouth, N. H., recently vacated by Col. Robert L. Meade, who is now en route to Manila to assume command of the marines at Cavite, but it is likely that Maj. Otway C. Berryman, commanding marines at Annapolis, will apply for transfer to Portsmouth, and, in that instance, Lieut. Col. Goodrell will go to Annapolis.

Lieut. Col. Mancil C. Goodrell, U. S. Marine Corps, arrived in Washington this week from Sitka, Alaska, where he has been on duty since November, 1898. He will be examined for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel on Monday.

Maj. Charles L. McCawley, Asst. Q. M., U. S. Marine Corps, has reached Washington from Manila. Maj. McCawley went out to the Philippines as Quartermaster of the first force of marines which was sent to those islands, leaving this country in April last. He is now on fifteen days' leave of absence.

## GALLANT WORK OF ENSIGN GHERARDI.

Word has reached the Navy Department of another gallant act on the part of Ensign Walter R. Gherardi, U. S. N., son of Rear Adm. Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., retired, in risking his life to save others. In an official report Capt. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., commandant of the naval station at San Juan, Porto Rico, goes on to say that when in the cyclone of Aug. 8, 1899, the schooner Concepcion loaded with 150 emigrants from Santo Domingo and the steamer Vasco dragged their anchors and went ashore in the harbor of Mayaguez, Ensign Gherardi and J. J. Jimenez, a civil engineer, ran down the beach to render assistance. The storm was at its height and the wind was terrific. Gherardi plunged into the water with his clothes on and saved, with the assistance of Jimenez, such members of the crew and passengers of the Concepcion as the waves brought within reach. All but five or six people who did not dare to jump into the water were saved, and after providing them with shelter Gherardi led his little party of rescuers to the relief of the crew of the Vasco, which was beating herself to pieces on the beach a few hundred yards from the Concepcion. The Vasco threw out a life line, but it fell short of the shore. The rescuing party formed a line, by joining hands, which extended out into the surf with Gherardi in the lead. By this expedient, the only possible one in the circumstances, Gherardi caught the life line and brought it ashore, and by means of it the crew were saved. Capt. Almy, of the 5th Cav., who voluntarily reported these rescues to the commandant of the naval station at San Juan, says: "That so many lives were saved from the schooner Concepcion and the steamer Vasco is undoubtedly due to Ensign Gherardi's efficient leadership and his heroic personal efforts."

Gherardi's first record as a hero was in 1897, when he was attached to the Maine. In a gale off Cape Hatteras six men were washed overboard. A boat under the command of the ensign was sent out and succeeded in saving three of them. Six months later two men were washed overboard from the Texas, to which Gherardi was then attached. He plunged overboard, and, reaching one of the men, held him up until assistance reached them. In July, 1898, Gherardi had command of a boat from the Marblehead that removed the mines from Guantanamo Bay. Ensign Gherardi is at present at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## TRANS-ALASKAN MILITARY ROAD.

Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, commanding the Copper River Exploring expedition, sends to the War Department from Port Valdez, Oct. 2, 1899, an interesting report, in which he describes his progress in the construction of the Trans-Alaskan military road, with which he has been so prominently identified since its inception. On the old camp ground of last year, which is near Valdez, he has constructed of logs a stable, bunkhouse, messhouse and office. At Station No. 1, at the mouth of Lowe River, a storehouse and a cabin for a station-keeper has also been established, and are at present garrisoned by two privates. A storehouse and cabin have also been established at the mouth of Keystone canon and also are garrisoned by two privates. An ungarrisoned cabin for the relief of travelers has been established on the China River, the south fork of the Teekell, twelve miles from Thomson's Pass. Eight miles further down the China there has been constructed a cabin for the use of storm-bound travelers.

Capt. Abercrombie says that the military road is now completed through the coast range of mountains into the Copper River valley. It is entirely free from glaciers, and in his opinion is as cheap a piece of work as ever undertaken by the War Department in opening up a new country. An enclosed letter from Engr. Gillette states that the line is now down for a distance of seven miles. He has found one pass through the coast range of mountains into the Copper River valley available for commercial purposes. The work thus far done has not been heavy, and he has been compelled to build only three bridges. There is no question in his mind but that he will be able to show up a good line for a mountain country.

The frequency with which enlisted men of the Signal Corps absent on furloughs from their commands apply directly to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for change of station, usually to the United States, has led General Greely to issue a circular, in which he announces that hereafter no enlisted men of the corps on foreign service will be granted a furlough to visit the United States without being informed that the Chief Signal Officer will grant no changes of station to men on furlough unless such changes shall have been recommended by the Signal Officer to whose command the furloughed soldier belongs. The attention of commanding officers is called in this circular to the importance of visual signaling by day and night. When electrical means fail, there should always be on hand skilled men with available means for communication either by visual signaling or by preconcerted codes, such as rockets, etc. Officers on foreign service will exercise in the future, as they have done in the past, the greatest possible care of their men, who are now largely recruits. Sanitation, proper habits, suitable diet, instructions concerning clothing, care of mail, questions of allotment, etc., are among the subjects demanding special vigilance and requiring constant personal inspection. The utmost care should be had to maintain the morale of men separated from their command, whether by illness or detached duty. The sick should be frequently visited (personally if possible, otherwise by a friendly non-commissioned officer), and care should be taken to attend to their correspondence, etc., and insure the feeling that they are the subject of special sympathy and protection.

A rather mysterious request has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Watson, commanding the Asiatic Station, which has been repeated again this week. He cables that he wishes some retired officer sent to Cavite to assume direction of a "Civil Nautical School," which it is supposed will be established there. The Admiral states that some emolument, in addition to the officers' regular pay, will be allowed him. The authorities of the Navy Department are unable to comprehend the nature of the request, but have been making diligent efforts to secure some officer for the detail, but so far without success. It is presumed that a school is to be located at Cavite for the instruction of men who wish to enter the Navy or merchant service, but what connection Admiral Watson could possibly have with it is the mysterious part of his message.

An order relative to the pay accounts of active and retired officers of the Army has been issued by order of Major General Miles, and will be found under our Army heading.

## THE DETROIT AT LA GUAYRA.

We have received advices from Venezuela giving an account of a jolly entertainment arranged by the crew of the U. S. S. Detroit at La Guayra on Oct. 10. On that date they invited to an entertainment on board their vessel the members of the crews of H. B. M. S. Porcupine and H. I. M. S. Nixe, then lying in the harbor of La Guayra. One hundred of the British sailors presented themselves on board the American cruiser, and were warmly received by their hosts. The Porcupine's men found the American vessel gaily decorated with electric lights in their honor. Prominently on the fore-castle the national flag of Great Britain and the United States were gracefully draped, one beside the other. A band of music played dances and marches from time to time, and further enlivened the occasion.

After the welcoming of the guests refreshments were served and then a vaudeville performance was given on an improvised stage by various members of the crew of the Detroit. After the performance there were more refreshments, and then, as the time approached for the British sailors to leave, "all hands" were called aft, and Comdr. Hemphill, the Captain of the Detroit, addressed the sailors of his own and of the Porcupine's crew. He reminded them that the air of "God Save the Queen" was inspiring alike to English and Americans, though each nation might have its own patriotic verse to accompany it. He then suggested that all hands sing the British hymn, which was done, and then the British and American voices mingled in the "Star Spangled Banner," after which with cheers and assurances of good-fellowship, the sailors parted, and the Porcupine's men returned to their ship with pleasant remembrances of the cordial reception they had been given by their American cousins.

## PILOTAGE OF NAVY VESSELS.

Special Circular No. 54, Navy Department, Oct. 11, 1899, publishes a decision of the Judge Advocate General on the question asked by the Bureau of Equipment "as to whether or not State laws in regard to compulsory pilotage are applicable to National vessels." In reply J. A. Gen. Lemly quotes from the decision in the case of Josiah Ayres vs. Robert Knox, 7 Mass., 305 and 16 Atty. Gen. Opin., 647, quoting an affirming that decision. The Judge Advocate General says:

"These two cases seem to have been the only exceptions to a universal recognition of the rule that vessels of the Navy are not subject to local pilotage laws. Congress, by an act approved Sept. 19, 1890, gave authority to the Secretary of War to make such rules and regulations for the navigation of the South Pass of the Mississippi as he might deem necessary or expedient for the channel or purpose of preventing any obstruction to the channel or injury to the works therein. The Secretary of War, in the exercise of this authority, has not prescribed any rule or regulation requiring the employment of pilots by vessels navigating the pass."

"I conclude, therefore, vessels of the Navy are not required to take pilots, and are subject to local pilotage laws."

"The within decision concerning pilotage does not apply to vessels entering harbors outside of the limits of the United States."

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

## ADMIRAL SAMPSON ON MARKSMANSHIP.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, U. S. N., was the guest of honor at the dinner of the Calumet Club of Winchester, Mass., on Nov. 17. In the course of some remarks concerning the difference between Spanish and American marksmen, Admiral Sampson said: "There was a marked difference between the Spanish and the United States Navies in the number of men killed on each side in the battle of Santiago, and this was due to the fact that while the United States sailors had regular gunning practice, the Spaniards had little or none. As a specimen of the lack of efficient practice on the part of the Spanish, he said that just before the Fern left Havana with General Lee the Spanish Commander decided to have some practice with the new guns that had been mounted on the fortifications. Officers from the Fern got as near as they could, and found that the range was placed at 6,000 meters, or about 600 yards, nearly three miles. As the targets floated past the batteries the guns were fired at them, but not one was struck."

"The Spaniards seemed to think they had got about the range at which the Americans would fight with their ships, and this was a striking example of the way they carried on the war. As a sample of their inefficiency as marksmen he cited the firing on Manzana, where the Detroit, through inadvertence of someone—perhaps himself, he said—was sent near to the shore. He was obliged to retire with his ship and signaled the Detroit to come out; but she remained firing at the batteries on the shore, and later when she came out it was found that all the shots went clear over her."

"After the battle with Cervera's fleet at Santiago he sent officers to find out why none of the American ships was struck, and found that the range was set at 4,000 yards, although at no time were the ships more than 1,000 yards apart."

"As showing the difference in gunnery between the sailors of the two nations, he told of the knocking down of a Spanish flag by the gunners of the Suwanee. He gave the Captain of the ship three shots to bring it down. The first shot struck the rock by which the pole was held, letting the flag down 25 feet; the second struck the flag in the center, and the third broke the flagpole in two."

The Society of Naval Architects had their annual banquet at Delmonico's, Friday evening, Nov. 17. Lewis Nixon presided. Among the diners were Lieut. C. A. Carr, U. S. N.; Capt. Ottley, R. N.; Prof. C. H. Penbody, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; G. W. Dickie, of San Francisco; F. L. Du Bosque, Darwin Almy, Miers Coryell, Thomas Rowland, H. R. Roelker, Thomas Williamson, Warren Hills, E. Platt Stratton, W. M. McFarland, Charles D. Mosher, F. B. King, Andrew Fletcher, Jr., Col. E. A. Strom, John C. Kafer, A. B. Cassidy, Irving Cox, Charles Commissioner John W. Keller, Charles A. Moore, of Brooklyn; Congressman Charles N. Fowler, of New Jersey, and Naval Constructor Washington Lee Capps. Speeches were made by George W. Dukie, Congressman Fowler, Naval Constructor Capps, Commissioner Keller, Charles A. Moore and Walter McFarland.

Rear Adm. Melville has recently asked for an opinion as to whether Warrant Machinists of the Navy shall be classified as "line officers," and thus be entitled to wear the star indicating that rank on their sleeves. In an opinion rendered by the Attorney General this week it is held that Warrant Machinist cannot be considered as line officers. The opinion states, however, that Boatswains and Gunners are rated as "line officers." It has been generally recognized in the Navy that those latter classes were to be put in that list.



## RECENT DEATHS.

Maj. Gen. Lawton has reported the death by drowning in crossing the Agno River of Lieut. Maximiliano Luna, 34th Inf., U. S. V. He served during the Spanish American war as Captain, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.

Garret Augustus Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, died in Paterson, N. J., Nov. 21, of organic heart disease. Mr. Hobart is the sixth Vice-President to die in office. The others were George Clinton, of New York, who died in 1812 while Madison was President; Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, who died in 1814, Madison still being President; William R. King, of Alabama, who died in 1853, while Pierce was President; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who died in 1895, having been elected with Grant; and Thomas A. Hendricks, who died in 1885 during Cleveland's first administration. Gerry, Wilson and Hendricks all died in November. The funeral took place at Paterson Nov. 25, troops from New York Harbor being present to keep the route of the funeral procession clear.

Capt. Frederick Nickels, who died Nov. 21 at Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., served from 1861 to 1865 as Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N. He was honorably discharged Aug. 26, 1865, went back to the merchant service, and served for a while as Commodore in the Haitian Navy.

Col. Lawrence Kip died Nov. 17 at his residence, 452 Fifth avenue, New York City. He had been ailing for some time, but his indomitable will kept him up for a time. The eulogium of his friends, "A brave soldier, a true friend, a perfect gentleman," was fully deserved. The deceased was descended from the true old Dutch stock that founded New Amsterdam, and inherited wealth and also married an heiress, a daughter of Jacob Lorillard. He was a cadet at West Point in 1853 and 1854, but resigned before graduation. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Art., in 1857, and saw hard service in the West; was appointed Major and A. D. C. in 1862, and served on the staffs of Generals Sumner, Dix and Sheridan. He was appointed Captain, 3d U. S. Art., in August, 1896. He received a brevet as Captain in the U. S. Army for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Trevilian Station, Va., where he was wounded; breveted Major for gallant and meritorious services in the cavalry campaign from Winchester to Petersburg, Va., and at the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va., and Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va. He resigned in November, 1897. After his resignation from the Army he became interested in racing and trotting, not as a breeder or participant, but as a director and controller of pure and clean sport. To his services as its president the Coney Island Jockey Club owes much of its success. In 1859 Col. Kip published a work entitled "Army Life on the Pacific; a Journal of the Expedition Against the Northern Indians, the Tribes of the Cœur d'Alenes, Spokans and Pelouses in the Summer of 1858." He was at this time a second lieutenant in Battery G, 3d U. S. Art., and took part in the expedition under command of Col. George Wright against the Indians named. He served as adjutant of the artillery battalion under Captain (afterwards General) Erasmus D. Keyes. In the list of officers connected with this expedition will be found the well-known names of W. N. Grier, David McM. Gregg, E. O. C. Ord, Robert C. Tyler, Dunbar R. Ransom, Frederick T. Dent, J. A. Hardie and Horatio G. Gibson.

## MANILA NOTES.

October 18.

Admiral Watson and his son, Lieut. Watson, of the Army, were the guests of General Otis at a lunch given by the latter at his headquarters on the 18th.

Among the messes of the various Army officers, there is one in Malate which is most delightfully located and is noted for its great hospitality. In this mess is Col. Edwards, Capt. King and a son of General Corbin, who came out here with the commission as secretary. Mr. Corbin was for a long time very ill with typhoid fever, but has now completely recovered and returned home.

Lieut. Col. G. A. Goodale, late of the 23d Inf., and recently stationed at Talo, has been here recently on his way to Balinag, where his new regiment, the 3d Inf., is stationed.

Among the last arrivals here among the wives of officers is Mrs. Truitt, wife of Capt. Charles Truitt, of the 22d. She is for the present located at the Hotel Oriente.

An insurgent steamer captured by the Oregon near Panay and brought to Cavite, will probably be fitted up for a ferry boat, to take the place of the Leyte, which vessel can then return to her original duty when in possession of the Spanish, that of a gunboat designed for river cruising.

Col. Elliot, commanding the Marine force at Cavite, is very active in preventing the transportation of rice and other stores for the insurgents through Cavite and San Roque.

The weather here is much more comfortable, the days being still warm but the nights cool, which is a great relief, making it much more bearable.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. D. Moore spent a few days in town this week on their way from Cebu to Ilo Ilo, where Lieut. Moore was ordered for examination for promotion. They returned to Cebu on the 19th. Mrs. Moore is one of the few wives of officers stationed at Cebu, and is more than pleased with the station, finding it far more comfortable than expected. The quarters of the officers there are both comfortable and commodious and the surroundings most delightful.

Mrs. J. A. Norris, who has been here since last winter, is still a guest at the Hotel Oriente. The Charleston, of which Lieut. Comdr. Norris is the executive, is cruising among the islands.

Sensational articles have recently appeared in a number of papers alleging that a most terrible condition of affairs prevailed on the troopship Tartar when homeward bound to San Francisco. It was stated that all sorts of crimes were committed, from mutiny to murder, and that a woman passenger was ill-treated. One paper said that seven officers, if found guilty, might be hanged or shot for treason on the high seas, and all sorts of other things. General Corbin denies these stories most emphatically. He declares there has never been any foundations for them and that the Tartar matter has been "entirely closed."

Lieut. Col. J. H. Beacom, 42d Vol. Inf., is highly pleased with the progress of the command, and in an official order we publish under the regimental head, compliments the officers and men for the excellent record of the regiment during its journey from Fort Niagara to San Francisco.

Rear Adm. Philip Hichborn, U. S. N., was called to Boston, Mass., Nov. 22 by the sudden death of his brother.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1899.

The last football game on the schedule was played on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18, between the cadets and the Syracuse eleven. The contest was very even, and early in the first half the prospect looked very doubtful, but the result was a victory for the home team with a score of 12 to 0. Wesson's magnificent run of 105 yards went ahead of any previous record made here during this or any other season. The weather was threatening, but beyond an occasional sprinkle there was no rain. The attendance was fair. The following is the line-up:

West Point.	Position.	Syracuse.
Smith, W. D. (Capt.)	Left end	Piper
Farnsworth	Left tackle	Patten
Ennis	Left guard	Glass
Bettison	Center	Byrne
Boyers	Right guard	Faville
Bunker	Right tackle	Smallwood
Burnett	Right end	Goodwin
Wesson	Quarterback	Dillon
Rockwell	Left half back	Cummings
Glade	Right half back	Door (Capt.)
Philips	Full back	Parrish
Umpire, Reddington, of Yale; referee, Langford, of Trinity.		

First touchdown, Bunker, West Point, 5; first goal, Bettison, West Point, 1; second touchdown, Wesson, West Point, 5; second goal, Bettison, West Point, 1; total, West Point, 12. Third touchdown, Syracuse, 5; third goal, Parrish, Syracuse, 1; total, Syracuse, 6.

Parrish kicked off for Syracuse. Wesson caught and ran back for 20 yards. Cummings gained 40 yards for the visitors. On West Point's 15-yard line the ball was given to the cadets. Ennis punted 35 yards. With the ball on Syracuse's 35-yard line Parrish punted. The kick was blocked by Goodspeed, the ball rolled back to the line. In attempting to grab it Smith sent it over the goal line. Bunker secured it and the cadets made the first touchdown of the game. Bettison kicked goal. Score, 6 to 0, in West Point's favor. Parrish kicked off on the line-up. Smith fumbled. Wesson secured the ball, made a run of 105 yards and secured a second touchdown for West Point, from which Bettison kicked goal. Score, 12 to 0, in West Point's favor. Syracuse secured the only touchdown of the second half. Parrish kicked goal. Total score, 12 to 6, in West Point's favor.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 11, preceding the game with Columbia, the "C" team met the Stevens Institute eleven and defeated them with a score of 32 to 0.

On the following Wednesday the team from the Military Academy at Cornwall was defeated by a score of 41 to 0. On Wednesday afternoon there will be a game with the Fordham team and the first cadet team, and Saturday with the Laureates. Meanwhile the practice for the Annapolis game goes steadily on.

The team will leave for Philadelphia on Dec. 1, the day before the game. The train on which the officers and ladies, cadets and teachers, who will witness the game, will travel will leave West Point as heretofore stated on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 8 a. m. It is expected that the party will leave Philadelphia immediately after the game.

The Ladies' Card Club met for the first time this season at Mrs. Mills's on Tuesday afternoon. The Ladies' Reading Club meets on Thursday afternoon as usual.

Mrs. Fred D. Grant, who has been a guest of Prof. and Mrs. Larned, is among guests recently registered at the hotel.

Lieut. Jameson, Ord. Dept., visited the post last week. A natural boulder has been set in place to mark the grave of Col. Williams at the cemetery. The face of the stone will bear the inscription. The stone which will mark the grave of Lieut. Churchman will shortly be set in place.

Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Subsistence Department, and Capt. James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster's Department, were among the officers visiting at the post last week.

Work upon the Catholic chapel at West Point is progressing rapidly. It is being built of native stone with mottled brick and terra cotta trimmings. The roof will be of slate and the ridge will be very high. It will have a number of large windows all of stained glass. The tower will be of stone and will rise a few feet above the ridge of the roof.

Maj. H. L. Rogers, of the Army, has been directed by the Controller of the Treasury to pay Capt. Frank R. Artaud, Asst. Surg., 45th U. S. Vols., for travel from Nuevas, Cuba, to New York, actual travel expenses as a contract surgeon.

A pamphlet containing the addresses of all naval and Marine Corps officers and their families stationed in Washington will soon be prepared by the Navy Department. It is desired by the Navigation Bureau that all such officers should forward to that office their addresses with those of their families. This book is accepted as a guide in issuing invitations from the White House and upon other official occasions.

The Auditor for the War Department asks for an approval of his decision that soldiers furloughed under General Order 114 and its amendments, while the same were in force, are entitled to a commutation of rations not furnished in kind at the rate of \$1.50 per day while necessarily traveling to and from their respective homes, and at the rate of 25 cents per day for the remainder of the time they are on furlough under said orders. That the regular annual appropriations for subsistence of the Army for the year in which the furlough was taken is properly chargeable with the commutation in question. That soldiers on furlough under G. O. 114 are not entitled to transportation at the expense of the Government.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1899.

If any Army person who applies before Nov. 25th for tickets to the football game has not received them by Nov. 20th he should wire to me and arrangement will be made so that his party can be admitted without delay.

RICHMOND P. DAVIS, Football Representative.

Exaggerated reports have come through the daily press as to trouble between the U. S. troops at Fort Ringgold, Texas—Troop D, 9th U. S. Cav., and the citizens of Rio Grande City, opposite the post; troops bombarding the city, etc. General McKibben, commanding the Department of Texas, has informed the War Department that the trouble is nothing more than a drunken border row, and the belief is expressed that it has been exaggerated as to its proportions. Everything is quiet there now. The Secretary of War has sent a despatch to Gov. Sayers in reply to the demand for the removal of the

troops, saying that the Department has already taken measures to preserve peace. It is not now the present intention of the War Department to remove the troops from Ringgold, as it is believed that the difficulties can be corrected without any such action.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. W. M.—A regiment of infantry in the U. S. Army is composed of 12 companies. These are divided among three battalions, there being four companies to each. There are not four battalions to a regiment in our Army, as has been stated. For the purposes of drill or service a battalion can be composed of two or not more than six companies. See paragraph 253 of the Drill Regulations. The enlisted strength of a company of infantry is 112, of a battery of artillery, both heavy and light, 120, and of a cavalry troop, 100. There are 14 batteries of artillery to a regiment. The cavalry has 12 troops to a regiment.

W. H. D.—See Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 4, page 224, as to who to correspond with in regard to a clerical corps for the Navy.

H. J. H.—Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 are enlisted in the Navy to serve until they are 21. Apply on board the Vermont at the Navy Yard, New York, and the applicant can be examined. If he passes he can be enlisted—if there is a vacancy—and if there isn't, his name and address will be taken and he will be notified when to appear.

J. F. W.—The War Department have not yet distributed to the Volunteer officers the medals of honor or certificates of merit awarded for service in the Philippines. These medals and certificates will not be distributed until after the close of the fighting in the island or the close of the present campaign. It is probable that Lieut. Wentling's certificate will be sent him in the course of time though it cannot be hastened by any action owing to the determination to hold up all Philippine awards.

M. H. E.—There are the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish War, Lieut. W. J. Sears, U. S. N., secretary; Society of Santiago, Maj. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A., San Juan, P. R., secretary; Regular Army and Navy Union; the Service Men of the Spanish War, of which Col. R. W. Leonard, 28th U. S. Inf., is president; Rough Riders' Association, Lieut. J. D. Carter, secretary; National Society of the Spanish-American War, of which H. G. Langsdorf, of Carlisle, Pa., is secretary.

M. G.—M. and A. college asks: Can "Order arms" be executed from the aim? Answer—Yes. Being at the aim, "order," the pieces are brought to the position of load; the shell ejected, hammer brought to the safety notch, and at "arms" the pieces are brought to the "order arms."

C. A. H.—The 16th U. S. Infantry is stationed in Manila. The senior Captain is Edwin B. Bolton. Capt. Beaumont B. Buck commands Co. K.

ANXIOUS ONE.—Your enlistment is fraudulent to the extent that you concealed your former service and discharge without honor. But we are of opinion that if your present service has been honorable, and you state the facts to your company commander that no steps will be taken looking to punishment. It is far better to confess than to bear the burden of always fearing to be found out.

S.—Capt. E. P. Andrus, 5th U. S. Cav., is at present stationed at Ponce, P. R.

TEXAS.—By last report Lieut. A. S. Brookes, 18th U. S. Inf., was stationed at Jaro, Panay, Philippine Islands. Address care Headquarters Department of Pacific, Manila.

H. M.—To transfer from the line to the General Service requires the authority of the War Department. Make application and submit it to your company commander for his action.

J. K. W.—Apply through your commanding officer to the Adjutant General of the Army for a detail on General Recruiting Service. If worthy you may secure it.

CONSTANT READER.—An enlisted man on the retired list is required to pay all proper courtesy to commissioned officers with whom he comes in contact. It may not necessarily be as formal as in active service. To a thorough soldierier time and place will readily suggest the proper courtesy. If admitted into a military hospital you would have to pay your transportation there. You are entitled to vote in the State in which you now are after fulfilling the necessary requirements of registration, etc.

J. E. L. asks: Is it proper for civilians to address Lieutenants and Captains as "Mr. So-and-so" or "Lieut. (or Capt.) So-and-so"? Answer.—There would be no impropriety in using the former expression, as civilians are not supposed to be aware of the rank of the person addressed. If aware then it is a question of good breeding, and the latter expression would in that case be used.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Nov. 22.

Adjutant General, Washington: Despatch 21st from Lawton, at Tayug, reports Young with cavalry and Macabebe scouts at Aringay with advance north to Baoang, rear San Fernando, about to move on trail east to Trinidad. Young reports considerable insurgent force moving in that direction; that Aguinaldo in charge, seeking to cross over to Bayombong. Portion of Lawton's troops now being pushed through to Tayug with rations. Battalion 24th will join Lawton tomorrow. Nothing from Wheaton for several days. MacArthur operating west of railroad and north of Tarlac. Wire from Tarlac north not working; troops on entire railroad line rationed without difficulty. Iloilo reports seven companies 6th and 26th Vols., under Dickman, struck insurgents northeast Jaro; casualties, six wounded. Enemy left on field eighteen killed. Dickman captured seven prisoners, four one-pound brass field pieces, several thousand rounds ammunition. Eighteenth Inf. yesterday drove insurgents north on Santa Barbara. Hughes, with column north and west of Santa Barbara; reports of results not yet received.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.

Adjutant General, Washington: St. Paul and Duke of Fife sailed for Manila yesterday. St. Paul with headquarters, field staff, band and Cos. E, F, G, H, K, L of 38th Inf., 27 officers and 614 men, Col. Anderson commanding; also two additional officers, eight Hospital Corps men, ten consuls and forty recruits. Duke of Fife with field staff and six companies 38th Inf., three additional officers, six Hospital Corps men, 100 consuls and recruits and one civilian clerk. Hancock sailed with headquarters, band, nine companies 44th Inf., thirty officers, 964 enlisted men, eight additional officers, thirteen additional Hospital Corps men, three enlisted men 16th Inf., and civilian clerks. Puebla with field and staff and three companies 44th Inf., twelve officers, 310 men; also two companies 43d Inf., six officers, three female nurses, fifty-seven Hospital Corps men and three civilian clerks.

Manila, Nov. 18.

Adjutant General, Washington: General MacArthur entered Gerona yesterday and pushed advance to Paniqui, four miles beyond. Inhabitants remained in houses, receiving troops hospitably; first instance during entire advance from San Fernando. Railroad intact from washout north of Tarlac to Paniqui, but engines and cars partially destroyed by insurgents on retreating. Sufficient rolling stock can be repaired to insure railroad service. Nothing from General Lawton, as telegraph line only working in San Jose, south of Carranglan and thirty-five miles east of Tayug. His cavalry reported yesterday at Bayambang railroad station south of Dagupan. Reinforcements and supplies leave here for San Fabian, Wheaton's headquarters, tonight. Indications are that insurgent troops widely scat-



tered; some retreating into the western Luzon province of Zambales.

Manila, Nov. 18.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Despatch from General Lawton, dated on road between San Nicolas and San Manuel, 10:15 a. m., 18th inst., transmits despatches from General Young and Major Ballance, at Asingan and Rosales, of Nov. 15 and 16. Former moving on Pozorrubio, about twelve miles east of San Fabian and twenty-five miles west of San Nicolas, where Major Swigert finds enemy strongly intrenched. Young and Ballance have had several skirmishes with enemy, driving them northward, capturing prisoners, guns and large amounts of property. Troops have subsisted on country; cordially received by inhabitants. would appear that insurgents driven northward off road to Bayombong, their mountain capital. Lawton reports drowning of Lieut. Luna, 34th Inf., his aide and two men of his escort, in crossing Agno River; also reports still missing Lieut. Thayer and ten men sent to communicate with Wheaton. He says must again recur to fortune, endurance and cheerfulness of command. Hayes just telegraphs from San Isidro that he holds Aguinaldo's Secretary of Interior. Indications now of good weather.

Manila, Nov. 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred since Nov. 11, and not reported: Acute dysentery, Nov. 12, Jacob Tessler, Hospital Corps; chronic diarrhoea, Cal E. Crandall, Co. A, 9th Inf.; Nov. 13, Marvin A. Coffey, civilian, late Co. G, 17th Inf.; chronic dysentery, Nov. 11, Charles Gmether, Co. B, 34th Inf.; Nov. 15, Reginald Horner, Co. M, 36th Inf.; Nov. 18, Ignace Lomonovici, Sergeant, Co. D, 3d Inf.; gastro enteritis, Nov. 10, John Draney, musician, Co. E, 16th Inf.; gunshot wound, while resisting arrest, Nov. 12, James Murphy, Co. A, 27th Inf.; variola, Nov. 7, William H. Curry, Co. H, 6th Inf.; gunshot wound, accidental, Nov. 12, Norman Lewis, Co. K, 14th Inf.; endocarditis, Thomas Roach, Co. L, 21st Inf.; typhoid fever, Nov. 13, James Clauser, Co. C, 21st Inf.; John Larrowe, 4th Inf.; mitral insufficiency, Nov. 11, John William, Co. C, 13th Inf.; appendicitis, Nov. 9, James H. Hill, Co. C, 19th Inf.; tuberculosis, pulmonary, Nov. 15, Henry Ninaire, Co. C, 20th Inf.; drowned accidentally in river at Oton, Nov. 9, John K. Woodard, artificer, Co. L, 18th Inf.

Manila, Nov. 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur's advance within five miles of Dagupan, to which point railroad intact from Bamban, excepting Tarlac break. The northern five miles destroyed, but rails recovered. Large quantity rolling stock destroyed along line. Probably either Lawton's or Wheaton's men in Dagupan. No report from these officers since 17th. Should hear to-day. Roads becoming practicable for transportation, and troops moving from San Jose to Lawton's front. Leonheuser, with three companies 25th Inf., by night much surprised and captured without casualties insurgents at O'Donnell, seven miles west railroad station, Bamban or Capas. One insurgent killed. Force consisted of 4 officers and 200 men, their rines, 10,000 rounds ammunition, transportation, four tons subsistence. Official records and considerable clothing secured. Insurgents south of Manila somewhat restless; again driven back from Imus. Six men slightly wounded.

Manila, Nov. 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

One of the contending insurgent factions at Zamboanga secured the city, and turned same over to Capt. Very, of the United States war vessel in harbor; other insurgent faction made demonstration against city, and Very called on Jolo for troops. One company sent. The commanding officer asked permission to send three additional, leaving two there; two companies will be despatched from Jolo. Both Jolo and Zamboanga must be reinforced as soon as practicable. It will require several days; it was not intended to take possession of Zamboanga until later; no provision made; latter part September members insurgent government in Cottabao district, Southern Mindanao, beheaded. New government formed, which calls for United States troops. Cities Cottabao, Davao Burigao, north-eastern point Mindanao of importance; troops will be sent to these points when available. Hughes moving in Panay with two columns; insurgents have retreated from southeastern portion of island.

Manila, Nov. 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur's advance entered Dagupan to-day. Ascertained that Wheaton's troops had been there yesterday, and were withdrawn last evening. Is believed that many insurgent detachments are west of railroad in province of Zambales, meditating concentration and future demonstration. They will be looked after. Nothing yet received from either Lawton or Wheaton.

Manila, Nov. 20.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Comdr. Very, of Castine, and friendly natives and Moros combined, captured Zamboanga, 16th. No casualties. Landing party from Castine and Manila hold town and fort. Nazro commanding, pending arrival of troops from Jolo. Considerable force of insurgents at Mercedes, four miles away.

#### NEW NAVAL INCREASE.

Secretary Long has practically determined to accept the naval programme prepared by the Board of Bureau Chiefs, for presentation to Congress, and embody it in his annual report. As stated in the Journal last week, there will be no recommendations for battleships, owing to the unsettled armor situation, nor probably none for torpedo boats and destroyers on account of the difficulty firms now building these craft have experienced in securing structural steel and the delays which will follow their completion. Instead of presenting the board's plan, in part to Congress later, the Secretary has decided that it would have greater effect perhaps to make the recommendations in his report, with the strong probability that the President in his annual message will indorse that part of it. From the highest authority it is learned that Secretary Long will ask for these vessels, the number and type of which it has been stated before in the Journal would be the board's programme: Three immense armored cruisers, of not less than 13,000 tons displacement, the finest of their class afloat. There are now but two armored cruisers in the Navy and but three authorized. In addition he will ask for three protected cruisers of about 8,000 tons, or improved Olympias, though much larger, and a dozen gunboats of the class suggested by Admiral Dewey. This programme provides for eighteen ships in all. The gunboats are required for foreign service and the protected cruisers for flagships abroad when battleships are not present. It seems questionable, however, whether Congress will be willing to authorize so many vessels, especially when it is called upon to vote \$18,000,000 for ships already building and authorized.

#### GEORGE HAMILTON PERKINS.

Flaneur, in the Cambridge, Mass., "Tribune," tells the story of the life of Commodore George Hamilton Perkins, one of the brightest and bravest of Farragut's young Lieutenants, who was with that great commander in his glorious victories at New Orleans and in Mobile Bay. He passed away on Saturday, Oct. 28, after a brief illness of three days. He says:

George Perkins entered the Naval Academy in 1851, three years before George Dewey, but the two young men were there together during Perkins' last year, and at the river fight Dewey, as a Lieutenant, was executive officer of the Mississippi, while Perkins was 1st Lieutenant of the Cayuga. As the flagship of Capt. Theodoros Bailey, who commanded the first division, the Cayuga led the fleet in the passage of the forts below New Orleans, and the Mississippi was third ship in line in the same division, so that Dewey and Perkins were also closely associated in this memorable engagement.

The Cayuga, being ahead of the other ships, fell into a nest of eighteen Confederate gunboats, including the ram Manassas, immediately after passing Fort Jackson. Grasping the situation, Perkins sprang from the fore-castle, where he was piloting the ship, and training the eleven-inch pivot gun, loaded with grape and canister, upon the rebel steamer Governor Moore, swept her decks with a deadly fire that killed thirteen out of the fifteen men stationed at her pivot gun, which they were just about to fire. The steamers were so close together that the muzzles of their broadside guns were almost touching.

The fight with the Governor Moore was of brief duration, as, riddled by the Cayuga's fire, she soon drifted ashore and was abandoned by her commander, Beverly Kennon, a Southern officer, who had resigned from our service at the outbreak of the war. It was asserted that Kennon set his steamer on fire before leaving her, without removing the wounded from his ship.

Continuing further up the river, the Cayuga discovered a Confederate regiment encamped close to the right bank of the river, and, steaming close in, Capt. Bailey demanded their surrender. As the troops were directly under our ships' guns, their commanding officer wisely acceded to the demand, and Lieut. Perkins landed and received the surrender of the Chalmette regiment, paroling the officers and men, and bringing away their regimental flags. The Cayuga received forty-two shots in her masts and hull, and had six men wounded in this engagement.

Three days later Capt. Bailey and Lieut. Perkins landed from the Cayuga at the levee in New Orleans for the purpose of demanding the surrender of the city to Farragut's victorious fleet. George W. Cable, who, as a young man, witnessed this scene, has described the incident most graphically in an article in the Century Magazine. He says: "The crowds on the levee howled and screamed with rage, and now the rain came down in sheets. About 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon (as I remember), I being again in the store, with but one door ajar, came a roar of shoutings and imprecations, and crowding feet down Common street—'Hurrah for Jeff Davis! Hurrah for Jeff Davis! Shoot them! Kill them! Hang them!' I locked the door on the outside and ran to the front of the mob, bawling with the rest, 'Hurrah for Jeff Davis!' About every third man there had a weapon out. Two officers of the United States Navy were walking abreast, unguarded and alone, looking not to the right nor to the left, never frowning, never flinching, while the mob screamed in their ears, shook cocked pistols in their faces, cursed and crowded and gnashed upon them. So through the gates of death those two men walked to the city hall to demand the town's surrender. It was one of the bravest deeds I ever saw done!"

Lieut. Perkins, writing to his mother on April 27, 1862, says of this affair: "They were all shouting and hooting as we stepped on shore, but at last a man, who I think was a German, offered to show us the way to the council room, where we should find the Mayor of the city. As we advanced the mob followed us in a very excited state. They gave three cheers for Jeff Davis and Beauregard, and three groans for Lincoln. Then they began to throw things at us and shout, 'Hang them! Hang them!' We both thought we were in a bad fix, but there was nothing for us to do, but just go on." He then describes the scene at the city hall, where the Mayor declined to surrender, and continues: "The mob outside had by this time become perfectly infuriated. They kicked at the doors and swore they would have us out and hang us. Of course, Capt. Bailey and I felt perfectly at our ease all this while! Indeed, every person about us, who had any sense of responsibility, was alarmed for our safety. As soon as the mob found out that Gen. Lovell was going to surrender, they swore they would have us out, but Pierre Soule and some others went out and made speeches to them, and kept them on one side of the building, while we went out the other, and were driven to the levee in a close carriage. Finally we got on board ship all right, but of all the blackguarding I ever heard in my life, that mob gave us the worst."

Little has been said in the history of the war of that march of two United States naval officers through the streets of a hostile city, surrounded by a howling mob of desperate men, the very off-scouring of a community where human life at best was then held very cheap, but it was assuredly one of the pluckiest things of the whole war.

From the quarter deck of the Richmond I witnessed the landing of the Cayuga's boat that day, and watched through my marine glass the two officers as they stepped on shore and coolly directed the coxswain of their cutter to lie off a couple of boats' lengths from the levee—thus deliberately cutting off their only chance of escape. And then, until they had crossed the levee and turned the corner of the adjoining street, I breathlessly watched the two brave men in the midst of that seething mass of humanity, expecting every moment to see them trampled to death beneath the feet of the mob.

We had little hope of ever seeing those two officers alive again, and when, a couple of hours later, a carriage drove rapidly down, and Capt. Bailey and Lieut. Perkins alighted and got into their boat, a shout of joy went up from the ships of our fleet from the anxious watchers who had so long been hoping against hope for their return. It would have been a sorry day, indeed, for New Orleans if anything had happened to those two officers. The batteries of our fleet were loaded, and the call to quarters would have met with a ready response if it had become necessary to open fire upon the city.

Two years later, after arduous duty in the Cayuga, and in command of the New London in the Mississippi river, and of the gunboat Sciota on blockade off the coast of Texas, Lieut. Perkins, as he then was, received his first leave of absence during the war, and was about to return to his home, but learning that the long-delayed attack upon New Orleans was about to be

made, he volunteered to remain for that fight, and Farragut at once assigned Perkins to the double turreted monitor Chickasaw, a command far above his rank. On the way down the river from New Orleans bound to Mobile the pilot came very near running the ship ashore, but Perkins sprang into the pilot house, seized the wheel and brought her back on her course. Then snatching a pistol from his belt, he said to the traitorous fellow: "You are here to take this ship over the bar, and if she touches ground, or anything else, I'll blow your d-d brains out!" The pilot remonstrated and said the bottom was lumpy and he could not help touching bottom at times. "No matter," rejoined Perkins, "if you love the Confederacy better than your own life, take your choice; but if you touch a single lump, I'll shoot you!"

The Chickasaw, as may be surmised, crossed the bar without touching a lump, and the pilot hastened to get out of the ship where his life evidently depended upon his skill—and his loyalty.

At the fateful battle of Mobile Bay, Perkins, the youngest officer in command, not yet 28, was in his element. An officer on board the Hartford writes: "Perkins went into the fight in his shirt sleeves and a straw hat, and as he passed the Hartford he was on top of the turret waving his hat and dancing around in the delight and excitement." After the Tennessee was sunk by the rebel torpedoes, the Chickasaw dashed into the thick of the fight and engaged the forts to draw their fire from the wooden ships. When Admiral Buchanan made his attack upon the Hartford with the Tennessee, the most powerful ship that ever flew the Confederate flag, Perkins succeeded in getting under the ironclad's stern and hammered away at her with solid shot until, after shooting away her smokestack, jamming her after ports so that her stern guns were useless, and disabling her steering gear, the Tennessee surrendered, and the Chickasaw took her in tow and brought her to anchor near the Hartford.

Capt. Johnson, of the Tennessee, said: "If it had not been for that d-d black hulk banging our stern, we would have got along well enough; she did us more damage than all the rest of the Federal fleet."

The Tennessee's pilot asked Capt. Jouett: "Who commanded the monitor that got under our stern?" adding, "d—him, he stuck to us like a leech; we could not get away from him. It was he who cut away the steering gear, jammed the stern shutters, and wounded Admiral Buchanan!"

Admiral Buchanan, while in the Pensacola hospital under treatment for his wound, said the whole credit for the capture of the Tennessee belonged to the Chickasaw. "She seemed like a very devil," he said, "and we could not shake her off."

To finish up the day, after the capture of the Tennessee, Perkins took his ship under the guns of Fort Powell and kept up such a severe fire upon that work that it was evacuated soon after dark, and blown up at 10 o'clock that night.

For the next twenty-six years Perkins saw much service in the North Pacific and on the Asiatic station. In 1871 he was commissioned Commander, and in command of the U. S. S. Relief carried contributions to France. In 1882 he was promoted to Captain. In 1891, after forty years' service, he retired, and in 1896 he was promoted to the grade of Commodore on the retired list, by special enactment of Congress, for his distinguished services during the Civil War, a too tardy recognition of his superb service and gallant deeds.

Comparisons are invidious, and it is far from my intention in this brief record to institute any comparison between the entirely creditable services of Admiral Dewey during the Civil War and the brilliant record established by Commodore George Perkins. Sons of neighboring States, each brought to the discharge of his duties a high sense of honor, sturdy patriotism and an absolute devotion to duty. There was but a single year's difference in the age of the two men, each possessed many traits in common, and each had been trained in the stern school of war under the same great master, Farragut. In 1864, Perkins, more fortunate than Dewey, secured his opportunity, and improved it in Mobile Bay; but well nigh at the end, rather than at the beginning of his career, Dewey's opportunity came, thirty-four years later, and he, also, did not fail to take advantage of it at Cavite.

But it must be admitted that if Commodore George Perkins had had the same chance that fell to Commodore George Dewey in Manila Bay he would have achieved equally brilliant results.

I have not touched upon the bright and lovable nature of the gallant officer whose long and honorable career is here so hastily and imperfectly recorded. Of George Perkins it may be truly said none knew him but to love him. A sharp disciplinarian and splendid seaman, he was esteemed and respected by his officers and men; the very soul of courage, he was modest and unassuming, almost to a fault; frank, warm-hearted and affectionate, he was a delightful companion and messmate, a warm and sincere friend, a most devoted son and brother, and a loving husband and father.

The night before the Mobile fight he wrote a letter to his mother, which ends thus: "I think of you all so much at home, and I love you all so much, I wish I could receive a few lines from you just before the fight. I know I shall not disgrace myself, no matter how hot the fighting may be, for I shall be thinking of you all at the time. It seems such a long time since I heard from you; but it is too late now. All your loved, familiar faces come before my eyes to-night as plainly as if I really saw them; and O mother! mother! I wish I could put my arms around your neck and receive your blessing and good-bye once more."

And this was the manner of man who went into the thick of the fight the next morning dancing with excitement, and exposed to the enemy's fire, on the top of his battleship's turret. He was indeed a gentle and a gallant knight, a true and very honest gentleman. It may be fairly said of George Perkins as of Sir Launcelot, "Thou wert the kindest man that ever strove with sword; and thou wert the sternest knight to thy mortal foe that ever put spurs in the rest."

Peace to his ashes!

#### AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Will you please deny in your paper the following item which appeared in public print about General Miller:

That General Miller demanded from the Navy the Filipino flag captured by it at Fort Iloilo (published in Army and Navy Journal about May last).

M. P. MILLER,

Brigadier General, U. S. A., Retired.

The statement concerning the flag captured at Iloilo was not ours. It appeared in an article giving a synopsis of the protest presented to the Navy Department by Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., published April 29, 1899.



## STATE TROOPS.

Capt. John S. Muckle, staff of Governor of Pennsylvania, former Commander of the Naval Militia of Pennsylvania, and a Lieutenant in the United States Navy during the war with Spain, has written for "The North American" a statement concerning the proposed changes in the Naval Reserve service and wonders whether they will elect to remain under State control or seek Federal aid. He presents both sides of the question, and, judging from what the Navy Department has done for them, they should, it is argued, choose its protection.

The Second Division, 1st Naval Battalion, N. Y., have elected Mr. McDonough Craven, Lieutenant (Junior grade). He was formerly a volunteer officer of the U. S. Navy, and during the Spanish war served on the Yankee. The First Division gave a dinner for the members of the division and a number of friends on board the New Hampshire Nov. 18. Among the guests were Lieuts. Henderson, Raynor and Hill, Ensign Sturges and Henry Leeds. After the dinner there was a boxing match between Seamen Grant and Clancy, which was followed by sparring bouts and fencing matches. The recent drill of the battalion was a great success.

Adj. Gen. Andrews, of New York, in General Orders dated Oct. 31, 1899, announces that the following organization of the land and naval forces of this State are authorized to carry one or more rings on the lances of their National color, inscribed as follows: Squadron A and Troop C, one ring, "Spanish-American War, 1898," and a second ring, "Porto Rico, 1898;" 1st Regiment and 10th Battalion, one ring, "Spanish-American War, 1898," and a second ring, "Hawaii, 1898;" 2d, 8th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 22d, 65th and 69th Regiments, and the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Battalions, one ring, "Spanish-American War, 1898;" 12th Regiment, one ring, "Spanish-American War, 1898," and a second ring, "Cuba, 1899;" 47th Regiment, one ring, "Spanish-American War, 1898," and a second ring, "Porto Rico, 1898-9;" 71st Regiment, four rings, as follows: "Spanish-American War, 1898," "La Guianas, Santiago de Cuba, June 24, 1898," "San Juan, Santiago de Cuba, July 1 to 17, 1898," "Santiago de Cuba, June, July and August, 1898;" 1st Naval Battalion, five rings, as follows: "Spanish-American War, 1898," "Santiago de Cuba, June 6, 1898," "Cienfuegos, June 13, 1898," "Casilda Harbor, June 20, 1898," "Guantanamo, June 7, 1898;" 2d Naval Battalion, one ring, "Spanish-American War, 1898," and a second ring, "Havana, August 11, 1898." The foregoing service designations will also be placed on the records of the regiments, battalions, troops, separate companies and divisions which entered the U. S. service during the Spanish-American War.

In the Pennsylvania National Guard the election in the 15th Inf. has resulted in Lieut. Col. Wm. T. Mechling being elected. Colonel and Capt. A. J. Davis, of Clarion, was elected Major. Col. Coryell, of the 6th Inf., says the Philadelphia "Inquirer," is making some excellent regimental staff appointments. The Colonel has gone to the Fencibles for his chief of staff, taking Adj. Chas. F. Lumb as his regimental Adjutant. E. Claude Goddard, who was formerly Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 6th Inf., has been again appointed to that position, and Geo. B. Eyre has been made Regimental Commissary. In selecting his Regimental Adjutant the Colonel has made a happy choice. Capt. Lumb is in every way fitted for the position. As Adjutant of the Fencibles he was a most excellent officer, and brings to his higher position the experience of several years of active duty. Lieut. Goddard, who again will have charge of the rifle practice of the 6th, is well known in military circles. He is a most ardent guardsman, and is an enthusiast upon rifle practice. Having such an officer, the 6th should develop as a regiment of first-class marksmen. Regimental Commissary Geo. B. Eyre served as Regimental Commissary Sergeant of the 6th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and as such demonstrated his fitness for the position to which he has just been appointed.

Co. C, 5th Regiment Inf., Hollidaysburg, Pa., 2d Lieut. David S. Barr commanding, was on Nov. 15 disbanded.

The annual fall games of the 71st New York will be held at the armory Saturday, Dec. 9, 1899, the events being as follows: 65-yard run, 440-yard run (scratch), championship of regiment; 880-yard run, one-mile bicycle race, 220-yard run, 50-yard sack race, 220-yard hurdle race, one-mile run, bayonet race, three-mile bicycle race, three-legged race (65 yards), obstacle race (three laps), relay race, putting 16-pound shot and high jump. There will be dancing after the games.

The 1st Battery, Capt. Wendel, will enjoy Thanksgiving Day by a ride on horseback in the upper part of the island and a dinner at Fort Wendel. Drills of the battery are still by platoon, Lieut. Hatheway drilling on Tuesdays, and Lieut. Esper on Fridays, under the supervision of Capt. Wendel. The drills are well attended. There will be a review and reception at the armory on January 10.

The 4th Regiment of Jersey City, N. J., has inaugurated weekly athletic competitions, which are to continue until March next, and the members of the regiment having won the greater number of events in that time will receive proper rewards. In addition to winning individual honors, the representatives will have the pleasure of contending for a company trophy. A handsome trophy will be presented to the company at the close of the twelve nights' series whose members have made the best showing in the tournament. There will be contests of all descriptions, and an athletic deficit in one branch may have a chance to make it up in another. A concession that the committee is making in order to encourage every member of the regiment to try is the privilege given to contestants to recommend any form of competition they may desire, and the committee will place it on the programme. All events are to be handicapped, and every athlete will be placed on a level in ability with an opponent, and the chances of success will be equal. Lieut. Benj. F. Moore is the chief promoter of athletics at the armory. The Regimental Athletic Association proposes to repeat the amateur boxing tournament of last winter at the armory the third week in December. The preliminaries will be held on Thursday, Dec. 14, and the finals will be decided Saturday, Dec. 16. Handsome die medals will be given to the winners.

The 8th New York, Col. Jarvis, attended divine service on Nov. 19 in the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, New York City. About 350 members of the regiment attended. The Rev. Father Jas. A. Dooley, Chaplain of the regiment and assistant pastor of the church, preached the sermon. Commissions for recently-elected officers have been received as follows: 2d Lieut., John Egan, Co. B; 2d Lieut., G. F. Kurtz, Co. A; 2d Lieut., M. G. Hatfield, Co. I. All these officers served in the volunteers. Col. N. B. Thurston, of Gen. Roe's staff, upon the invitation of the officers of the 8th Regiment, will lecture to them on rifle practice on Friday evening, Dec. 8. A meeting of the Armory Committee was held during the week to make plans for putting in operation for the winter the gym-

nasium, bowling alley, club and reading rooms, billiard rooms, and shuffle boards.

In connection with the report of Col. Lucien F. Burpee, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, of State rifle match at the rifle range, State Military Reservation, Niantic, Conn., Oct. 3, trophies were awarded as follows: First prize, bronze bust of ex-Gov. Luzon B. Morris, 3d Regiment; score, 200 yards, 306; 500 yards, 308; total, 614; per cent., 73.10. Second prize, silver loving cup, second regiment; score, 200 yards, 309; 500 yards, 302; total, 611; per cent., 72.74. The trophies having been won three times by the organizations represented by the teams, now become their property, in accordance with G. O., No. 20, A. G. O., 1894. First prize, won by 1st Regiment team, 1894; 1st prize, won by 2d Regiment team, 1896; first prize, won by 3d Regiment team, 1895, 1897, 1898; second prize, won by 2d Regiment team, 1895, 1897, 1898; second prize, won by 3d Regiment team, 1894, 1896.

Maj. William G. Bates, of the 71st New York, who has been in the military service for nearly twenty-two years, and is known as a thoroughly efficient officer, has been unanimously elected Colonel of the regiment in place of Col. Francis V. Greene, now Brevet Major General, U. S. V., resigned. The action of Maj. Clinton H. Smith in refusing to be a candidate, and requesting his supporters to vote for Bates is generally commended, and has gained the Major many new supporters. The passing of resolutions by the Board of Officers of the regiment attesting their confidence in Maj. Smith as an officer and brave man, against the finding of the Court of Inquiry in his case have made his friends of the opinion that a further review of his case would only be an act of justice. William G. Bates, the newly-elected Colonel, was born in New York City July 14, 1860, and comes of New England stock. He graduated in 1882 from Columbia Law School in New York City, being one of five in a class of sixty-nine, specially commended by the examiners for the excellence of his examination. He later traveled extensively in Europe. In 1886 he commenced the practice of the law, which he has continued ever since, and now ranks among the more prominent of the younger lawyers. He enlisted in Co. K, of the 7th Regiment, Dec. 5, 1877, and served therein as a private, Corporal, Sergeant, and finally, in 1891, was appointed Sergeant Major, Col. Francis V. Greene having taken command of the 71st Regiment in 1892, he was appointed Regimental Adjutant in that command, which position he held until promoted Major in June, 1899. When the war with Spain broke out he volunteered for service and was mustered in on May 10, 1898, as Adjutant of the 71st Regiment, and went with that regiment to Florida. On June 3, 1898, he was promoted Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V., on the staff of Brig. Gen. Greene, and accompanied the General to the Philippine Islands, and was present at all the engagements before the city of Manila, including the taking of the city, and was one of the first officers to enter the city. The honor was accorded to him of hauling down one of the three Spanish flags which were flying in the city of Manila on that day. At the conclusion of the campaign he was recommended for promotion for services by Gen. Greene, which recommendation was approved by Gen. Merritt. On the last of August, 1898, he was detached from the 8th Corps and directed to accompany Gen. Greene to Washington, and was honorably discharged from the United States service October 15, 1898.

The 1st Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, will be inspected at its armory, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on the evening of Monday, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock by Maj. Frederick T. Leigh, signal officer, on the staff of Major General commanding the National Guard. On Thanksgiving Day the corps will have a road ride and drill. The route will be through Seventh avenue, Jerome avenue and Kingsbridge road to Kingsbridge, returning via Eleventh avenue, Riverside drive and Broadway to the Central Park Riding Academy. The start will be made at 8:15 a. m. During the first week of December the next regular dance of the corps will occur at its armory. Regular weekly practice at the regimental rifle range is now in progress. It is the intention of the corps to enter a competent team in one or more competitions next season.

The 2d Battery, Capt. Wilson, of New York, will go to Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day for a prize shoot. The keel for the United States coast defense monitor Arkansas has been laid at Newport News, Va.

At the armory of the 71st New York, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on Saturday evening, Nov. 25, will be held one of the best concerts of several New York musical seasons. In addition to the famous 71st Regt. Band, under the direction of Prof. Fanciulli, the former director of the United States Marine Band, at Washington, there will be special numbers by distinguished soloists. By special request Prof. Fanciulli will repeat his grand descriptive fantasia, "Admiral Dewey's famous naval battle in the Philippines told in music, attracted great attention and much favorable mention in the newspapers when it was played the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House a few weeks ago.

In the Connecticut National Guard the following officers are appointed members of an Examining Board for the examination of officers: Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, commanding brigade, Connecticut National Guard; Col. William E. Cone, retired; Maj. Gilbert L. Fitch, 4th Regt., Connecticut National Guard. Comdr. Edward V. Reynolds, retired, is appointed an additional member of the board during the examination of officers of the Naval Battalion.

Headquarters for the 1st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Col. R. T. Emmet, have been established at Mount Vernon. Col. Emmet has appointed Col. Eugene K. Austin from the supernumerary list Regimental Adjutant. He was at one time Adjutant of the 8th Regiment, and organized the 108th during the Spanish war and became its Colonel. He now takes the place of Capt. G. Emmet, recently appointed Adjutant of the 69th Regiment.

## NOT A GRANDSON OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Nov. 18, on page 276, under "Recent Deaths," you note the death of Lieut. C. C. Wood, of the British Army, killed in action in South Africa. Lieut. Wood was a grandson of Dr. Robert Wood, one time Surgeon General of the United States Army, and not of Jefferson Davis. The first wife of Jefferson Davis and the wife of Dr. Wood were sisters, daughters of General Zachary Taylor. Mrs. Davis had no children. I think this correction is due the memory of General Wood. My own family and the Taylors have been friends for a hundred years nearly, and I am thus able to speak with certainty as to the fact.

The collier Cassius has been transformed into a transport for the War Department at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The vessel has been renamed the Sumner. The transformation cost \$150,000.

## PRESIDIO, CAL.

Presidio, Nov. 15, 1899.

The 38th, 40th, 42d and 44th Regiments are impatiently waiting for their orders to sail to the Philippines. There are a few cases of measles in the 38th and one suspected case of typhoid in the 45th. Otherwise the men suffer from nothing worse than cold. The 42d is suffering acutely from the wet weather. They are in the hollow of the old Tennessee camp and get all the drift waters and mud. They are praying for an early transport to take them to the Philippines.

A huge review of six volunteer regiments, received by General Miles and General Shafter, took place on the golf grounds just inside the southern gate of the garrison on Monday, Nov. 13. Col. H. B. Freeman commanded the review. In the reviewing party were Maj. Gen. Miles, Maj. Gen. Shafter, General Babcock, Col. Forwood, Lieut. Col. Maus, Maj. Groesbeck, Maj. Gallagher, Capt. Greene, Capt. Michler and Lieut. Wilson. General Miles is a very handsome, stately and soldierly figure on horseback, and attracted the long gaze of everyone in the assembled crowd. The new regiments marched remarkably well, considering the little drill they have had. The long blue line, with the swinging white-gloved hands made a very striking picture against the dull gray of the sky and the vivid green of the turf.

General Breckinridge inspected the general hospital Sunday and was well pleased with the institution and the manner in which it is conducted.

One of the most interesting regiments in the garrison is the 48th Inf., which arrived Tuesday from the East. They have gone into the camp vacated by the 46th, and are one of the happiest regiments that have ever been here, full of merriment and suavity. They are anxious to go to the Philippines and look forward with delight to the day when they shall sail through the Golden Gate.

Col. E. J. de Pue and family will leave next week for the East, where they will spend a short time visiting friends. Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Corn, have returned from the East.

The Nevada Cavalry Troop was entertained Monday evening by Troop A, Cavalry, N. G. C.

The most delightful luncheon of the season was given Monday afternoon by Col. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman in honor of General and Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles. Those present, including the guests of honor, were: General Shafter, General Breckinridge, Col. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. McClelland, Col. Michler, Mrs. Jessie Lee, Miss Hoyt, of New York; Mrs. Cockran, Lieut. Bryer, Lieut. Gardner and Lieut. Hitt, of the 25th Inf. After lunch a reception was given to the General.

On Tuesday night a hop was given by the officers of the garrison, with music by the 42d Volunteer Band.

Mrs. Nathan Smith, of Boise, is the guest of Mrs. Lieut. H. B. Nelson.

Wednesday evening Col. Marshall entertained at a stag dinner.

Mrs. Capt. Brett left Monday for a short stay in Berkeley, Cal.

Mrs. Jessie Lee is the guest of Mrs. Col. Freeman. Mrs. Col. A. C. Girard entertained Mrs. General Miles, Miss Miles and Miss Hoyt Monday morning by driving them through the garrison and to the fortifications. After an enjoyable outing they witnessed the review from Mrs. Girard's carriage.

## THE RATION NEEDED.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who has just returned from the Philippines, is reported by the newspapers as inveighing against the excess of meat in the Army ration. In his quoted opinion, the intestinal complaint which was of the form of a catarrh that prevailed in Porto Rico, where he served as a Major Surgeon of Volunteers, he found was due to the irritating meat in the ration. What he discovered in the Philippines was in substantiation of this, and he thus speaks of the present ration: "You might as well expect men from the North Pole to keep cool and comfortable in the Philippines, wearing furs, as to expect them to keep their health there while depending upon the same nitrogenous diet that they found satisfactory and necessary in a colder climate. There is altogether too much meat in the ration. There is not enough of fresh vegetables and fruits. The ideal ration for our soldiers in the Philippines would be almost exclusively a farinaceous diet. Cereals, particularly hominy and rice, should be used, and canned fruits."

For a traveling ration Dr. Seaman advised the use of concentrated vegetable soups, not only for their great nutrition, but because they will decrease the load the soldier must carry. In the report of the Surgeon General, which we published in our issue of Nov. 18, the criticism of medical officers on the ration is given as being in line with Dr. Seaman's objections, their belief being that more of the hydrocarbons or fats is provided than is useful, but the criticism does not seem to have been effective in causing General Sternberg to recommend a change in the ration. But it is not easy to change the Surgeon General's opinion on any subject.

If Dr. Seaman has recommended to President McKinley that the cartridge waist belt be superseded by a more healthful method of carrying ammunition, an enlightening discussion on this subject may result. Dr. Seaman's point is that the present belt, when filled with cartridges, is a constant strain on the abdomen, and co-operates with irritating food to weaken the organs of digestion. The colonial troops in various parts of the British Empire use a belt slung over the shoulder. In the picture of some troops serving under the Queen in South Africa, recently published in a London military contemporary, we noted the cartridge bandolier.

Examinations were begun at the Washington Navy Yard on the 20th inst. for appointments of candidates to the rank of 2d Lieutenant of the Marine Corps. There are now twenty-seven vacancies in this grade and that number of young men were given permission to appear before the board. But nineteen, however, reported, and of those one failed the first day physically. When these examinations are completed and the successful men commissioned the Department will begin to make selections of candidates for another examination, which will, however, not be held until January. At the same time fifteen 1st Lieutenants will be advanced to the rank of Captain, fifteen 2d Lieutenants to that of 1st Lieutenant, and the remaining vacancies in the lowest grade filled from civil life. Examinations were also begun on the same day of five candidates for appointments as Assistant Paymasters. They are Wm. W. Clarke, Georgia; Benjamin P. Lamberton, Jr., District of Columbia; George W. Reeves, New Jersey; Philip H. Delano, New Hampshire, and H. W. Brinley, Connecticut. Mr. Lamberton is the son of Capt. Lamberton, of the Navy. The papers in none of these cases will be marked until next week, and the reports will probably not be submitted until after Congress assembles.



## STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

## ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Willeys Point, N. Y.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, G. H. I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, E, D, H and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Arcebo; B, Adjuntas, P. R.; C, Humacao; F, San Juan; G, Alhambra; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Fran., Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Quemados, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I, Fort DuChesne, Utah; D, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.; K, Fort Bayard, N. M.; L, Fort Brown, Tex.; M, Fort Clark, Tex.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C, G, H, Mansanillo, Cuba; B, Gibara; E and I, Holguin; F, Banes; K, Puerto Padre; D, Mayari; L and M, Bayamo, Cuba.

## ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hqrs., C. M. Sullivan Island, S. C.; A, S. Francis Barracks, Florida; B and N, Fort Monroe, Va.; D and O, Jackson Brks., La.; E\*, Manila; F, Ft. Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K\*, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Art.—Headquarters, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; A\* and F\*, Quemados, Cuba; B, D and E, Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.

3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, C\* and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F\*, Fort Riley; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, Fort Scott, Cal.; N, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N. O, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Hunt, Virginia; B\*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F\*, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; K, Fort Washington, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, H, K and N, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, M and O, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D\*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F\*, Manila.

6th Art.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D\*, F, G\*, H, L, M, N and O, Manila; I, K, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Hqrs., C\* H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M\* and O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Terry, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

## \* Light batteries.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L, and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, and D, Paso Caballo, Cuba; M, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, F, G and H (the

depot battalion), Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Calbarien, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, F, G, at Santiago, Cuba; B, Barracosa, Cuba; E, at San Luis; D, El Caney; H, Guantanamo; I, K, L, M (depot battalion), Fort Sheridan, Ill.

6th Inf.—At Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; E and F, Fort Gibson, Alaska; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Columbus Bks., O.; D, San Carlos, A. T.; I, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Quemados, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; C, D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and B, D, E, I, K and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez, P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; L, Lares.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—At Manila.

14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B, I, L, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; K, Neuquitas; E, F, G, and H, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

16th Inf.—At Manila.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—At Manila.

19th Inf.—At Manila.

20th Inf.—At Manila.

21st Inf.—At Manila.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—At Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; C, San Carlos, A. T.

## HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

11th Cavalry—Manila.

26th Infantry—At Manila.

27th Infantry—At Manila.

28th Infantry—At Manila.

29th Infantry—At Manila.

30th Infantry—At Manila.

31st Infantry—Manila.

32d Infantry—At Manila.

33d Infantry—At Manila.

34th Infantry—At Manila.

35th Infantry—At Manila.

36th Infantry—Manila.

37th Infantry—Manila.

38th Infantry—Manila.

39th Infantry—At Manila.

40th Infantry—Manila.

41st Infantry—Manila.

42d Infantry—At San Francisco, to embark for Manila.

43d Infantry—Manila.

44th Infantry—San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila.

45th Infantry—Manila.

46th Infantry—At Manila.

47th Infantry—At Manila.

48th Infantry—San Francisco, to embark for Manila.

49th Infantry—San Francisco, Cal., to embark for Manila.

Porto Rican Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, San Juan, P. R.; A, Mayaguez; B, Ponce.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Cuba; D, Dept. of California; E and F, Manila.

The auxiliary cruiser Scipio, at the New York Navy

Yard, is to be sold by the Government, and the Rocket,

also there, is to be disposed of, if any one will purchase

her. The Scipio is valued at \$25,000 and the Rocket at

\$600.

## ARMY TRANSPORTS.

## In Pacific Waters.

ATHENIAN. Sailed Oct. 9, Manila to Honolulu.  
AZTEC. Sailed Nov. 6, Manila to San Francisco.  
BELGIAN KING. Sailed Oct. 23, Manila to San Francisco.  
BENMOHR. Sailed Nov. 16, San Francisco to Manila.  
CHARLES NELSON. Sailed Nov. 10, Manila to San Francisco.

CITY OF RIO. Sailed Nov. 21, Manila to San Francisco.  
CITY OF SYDNEY. Sailed Nov. 14, San Francisco to Manila.

CITY OF PUEBLA. Sailed Nov. 20, San Francisco to Manila.

COLUMBIA. At San Francisco.

CITY OF PARA. Sailed Nov. 14, Manila to San Francisco.

CITY OF PEKIN. Sailed Oct. 28, San Francisco to Manila.

CENTENNIAL. At San Francisco.

CONEMAUGH. Sailed Nov. 4, San Francisco to Manila.

DALNY VOSTOK. At San Francisco.

DUKE OF FIFE. Sailed Nov. 21, San Francisco to Manila.

ELDER. At San Francisco.

FLINTSHIRE. At San Francisco.

GRANT. Sailed Nov. 7, Manila to San Francisco.

GLENOGLE. Sailed Nov. 10, Manila to San Francisco.

GARONNE. Sailed Nov. 12, Seattle to Manila.

HANCOCK. Sailed Nov. 20, San Francisco to Manila.

HOOVER. At Manila.

INDIANA. At San Francisco.

LEELANAW. Sailed Nov. 3, San Francisco to Manila.

LENOX. Sailed Nov. 10, Portland to San Francisco.

MANAUSSE. Sailed Oct. 25, San Francisco to Manila.

MORGAN CITY. At Nagasaki.

NEWPORT. Sailed Oct. 25, San Francisco to Manila.

OHIO. At San Francisco.

OLYMPIA. Sailed Nov. 3, Portland to Manila.

PENNSYLVANIA. Sailed Nov. 3, Portland to Manila.

PORT ALBERT. At Manila.

PORT STEVENS. Sailed Nov. 9, Seattle to Manila.

PANTHER. Sailed Nov. 14, San Francisco to Manila.

SENIATOR. Sailed Nov. 16, San Francisco to Manila.

SIAM. At Honolulu.

SHERMAN. Sailed Oct. 31, Manila to San Francisco.

SHERIDAN. Sailed Nov. 6, Manila to San Francisco.

SIKH. At Manila.

ST. PAUL. Sailed Nov. 21, San Francisco to Manila.

TACOMA (troop). Sailed Nov. 2, Manila to San Francisco.

TACOMA (sailing freighter). Sailed Oct. 25, Manila to San Francisco.

TARTAR. Sailed Oct. 25, San Francisco to Manila.

VALENCIA. Sailed Nov. 13, Manila to San Francisco.

VICTORIA. Sailed Oct. 17, San Francisco to Manila.

VICTORIA (animal). Sailed Nov. 23, Seattle to Manila.

WARREN. At San Francisco.

WYFIELD. At San Francisco.

WESTMINSTER. Sailed Oct. 27, San Francisco to Honolulu.

ZEALANDIA. Sailed Nov. 10, Manila to San Francisco.

## IN ATLANTIC WATERS.

BUFORD. Sailed Nov. 20, New York to Matanzas.

BURNSIDE. At Havana.

CROOK. At New York.

INGALLS. At Havana.

KILPATRICK. Sailed Nov. 18, San Juan to Santiago.

LOGAN. Sailed Nov. 20, New York to Manila.

McCLELLAN. At New York.

McPHERSON. Sailed Nov. 22, San Juan to Santiago.

MEADE. Left New York Nov. 16 for Manila.

SEDGWICK. At New York.

TERRY. At Matanzas.

THOMAS. Sailed Nov. 4, New York to Manila.

WRIGHT. At Santiago.

## HOSPITAL SHIPS.

RELIEF. At Manila.

MISSOURI. At Manila.

## TUGS.

ORD. At Ponce.

RENO. At New York.

REYNOLDS. At Havana.

RICHARDSON. At Matanzas.

SLOCUM. At San Juan.

GIBBON. At Nuevitas.

WEITZEL. At Santiago.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**R. POOLE & SON CO.**  
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
**HEAVY MACHINERY.**  
REQUIRING FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL.  
SANDWICHES, FRIGIDARIES, PULLEYS, AND  
MACHINE MOLDED SHAFTING, AND  
POOLE-LEFFEL TURBINE  
WATER-WHEELS.  
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

**Dueber-Hampden**  
UP TO DATE...  
American Watches.  
Style as per Illustration.  
18karat Gold Filled Case, warranted for 25 years, with 17 jeweled adjusted movement, at \$14.00.  
Dueber Grand 17 gentleman's size, 18karat Gold Filled Case, warranted for 25 years, with 17 jeweled adjusted movement, at \$15.00.  
Made at the only factories in America, where a complete Watch Movement as well as Case is manufactured.

If you do not find our watches with your jeweler send for illustrated catalogue and prices to  
**THE DUEBER WATCH WORKS, Canton, Ohio.**

**HUCKINS' SOUPS**  
ESTABLISHED 1865  
20 VARIETIES  
QUARTS, PINTS, 1/2 PINTS  
**DEVILED MEATS**  
HAM, CHICKEN, TONGUE AND TURKEY  
In 1/2lb. and 1/4lb. Tins  
Specially adapted to use of Army and Navy.

**SCHOOLS.**  
**Linden Hall Seminary**  
LITITZ, Lancaster Co., Pa. A boarding school for girls and young women, founded 1891. A safe and thorough home school. Fall term begins Sept. 24th. For catalogue and particulars write the Principal, Rev. Chas. J. Kreider.

**CHELLENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY.**  
Pennsylvania's leading college-preparatory boarding school, under the military system. Ideally located. Illustrated catalogue.  
Rev. JOHN D. SHELTON, A. N., Principal, Ogontz, Pa.

**Military Cycling**  
IN THE  
**Rocky Mountains.**  
By Lieut. JAMES A. MOSS, Commander 25th U. S. Infantry Bicycle Corps.  
Full history of the famous 1000-mile trip with 30 beautiful half tone pictures. Of interest to every army and navy man.  
10 Cents per copy.  
**A. G. Spaulding & Bros.,**  
NEW YORK CHICAGO

**UNIFORMS, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS,**  
BOTH NEW AND SECOND HAND.  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
W. H. KIRK, 1637 N. 19th St., Phila., Pa.

You get your money's worth in every bottle of  
**Evans' Ale and Stout.**  
You can drain the last drop.  
Evans' is the only bottled Ale and Stout entirely free from sediment.

**STAR VENTILATOR**  
Either a Metal top or a Glass top, insuring light and ventilation. Churches, Schools and Halls properly ventilated. Government Barracks, Naval Stations, supplied with these ventilators. Send for our illustrated Brochure mailed free.  
517 Arch St. PHILA.  
**MERCHANT & CO. Inc.**

**ESTERBROOK'S**  
STEEL PENS  
Leading Numbers 14, 048, 120, 130, 135, 333, 161.  
For Sale by all Stationers.  
**THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,**  
Works, Camden, N. J. 36 John Street, New York  
**C. H. SIMPSON & CO.,** Wheeling, W. Va.  
Financial Agents.  
ADVANCES MADE TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Fill a pie with  
**ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT**  
if you want your guests to praise it. Delicate in flavor, rich in substance, clean, pure and fresh. Ask for it. Try  
**ATMORE'S**  
Genuine English Plum Pudding.

**Ocean Breezes**  
Are apt to be a trifle cool. A light wrap at such times is most welcome. The **Augusta-Victoria Empress** **Shoulder-Shawl** is delightfully comfortable and stylish. Entirely hand-woven from pure wool and silk—40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe—in white, rich light green, delicate pink, recherche red, or black.  
State color wanted. Sent postpaid and registered for \$7.50.  
**THE SUSACUAC WEAVING CO.,**  
BETHLEHEM, PA.

**CARL FISCHER, 6 and 5 Fourth Ave., New York.**  
THE WELL KNOWN SUPPLY HOUSE FOR  
**Music and Musical Instruments**  
Sole Agent for Bassett & Co., Celebrated Prototype Band Instruments; Buffet (Eventé & Chaffetz), World Renowned Reed Instruments; E. Blüthner, Hosen System Flutes and Piccolos; Artist Grade string Inst. and all trimmings. Most complete stock of Domestic and Foreign Music. Catalogues and illus. price list gratis.

**PENSION** JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.  
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.  
Late principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 25 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, 25yrs since.



## HOW TO REACH OUR NEW ARMY STATIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico.

All mail matter to or from any of our possessions, sent by soldiers, sailors, marines, or others in the service of the United States, is subject to the same domestic rate of postage as in the United States, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single), 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers not exceeding four ounces in weight, 1 cent. Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion. Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco." The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route. In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the person belongs to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel, and the rank of a person, if he has any.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy, will be found in our Navy Table.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fastest steamers.

Wells, Fargo & Co. will take packages as far as San Francisco, where they turn them over to the United States Government, who place them on board Government transports and forward them to Manila without charge. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s responsibility ends at San Francisco. Persons who wish to send parcels through can do so by addressing them to care Edwin Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Company, 340 Broadway, New York. The charges are \$3 per hundred pounds to San Francisco, and \$14 per ton from the latter place to Manila. No parcel whatever its size, except by mail (4 lbs. 1c. an ounce), will be transported to Manila for less than \$7.50. It is optional with carrier from San Francisco whether he will charge by the ton or by measurement.

Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of service to which the writer belongs, and be signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander, to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be; in the Navy or Marine Service, by the officer in command of the vessel, or surgeon on board, or officer commanding naval hospital or detachment on shore; and in other branches of the Government service, by the person in charge of the branch to which the sender belongs. In case it is impracticable to secure endorsement by such officials, the postmaster at the mailing office may sign such matter officially in like manner and despatch it, provided the senders are known to be connected with the U. S. Government service. On mail matter sent to or received from all other places in the Universal Postal Union, no distinction is made as to letters of soldiers, sailors, marines, or others, and the rate is as follows: Letters and other sealed matter not exceeding one-half an ounce in weight, 5 cents; postal cards (single), 2 cents; postal cards (double), 4 cents; newspapers, for each two ounces or fraction, 1 cent.

All mail matter originating in the United States, addressed for delivery in the island of Porto Rico, together with all such matter originating in Porto Rico for transmission to points within the island or to the United States, shall be subject to the classification, conditions and rates of postage applying to matter passing in the domestic mails of the United States; and United States postage stamps shall be valid for postage in either direction in addition to those now used in Porto Rico.

All mail matter sent by persons in the United States service in Guam or the Philippine Islands, addressed for delivery in the United States, shall be entitled to domestic rates of postage when indorsed "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," or otherwise designating the branch of the service to which the sender belongs, without being countersigned by a commissioned officer, as required by former orders. On unpaid or short paid letters this designates only the deficient postage shall be required on delivery and no double postage shall be collected; and any rating of due postage under former orders, in excess of the domestic rate, must be disregarded. United States postage stamps shall be valid on such matter, as well as the stamps specially prepared for those islands by printing the names thereon.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given: Nippon Maru, November 25; City of Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 5; Coptic, Dec. 13; American Maru, Dec. 21; City of Peking, Dec. 29. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu as follows: Alameda, Nov. 29; Mariposa, Dec. 27. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of China, Dec. 4; Empress of India, Jan. 1, Empress of Japan, Jan. 29.

WHAT THE BOERS BELIEVE.  
(From the Contemporary Review.)

Sentimentalists who talk of "the poor little Transvaal," and hug to themselves the flattering sense of having a giant's strength but not using it like a giant, would experience a chilling sensation could they be transported wherever two or three Afrikaner rustics happen to be met in any part of South Africa. When a stalwart Bond Member of Parliament (not half a bad fellow) assured the Cape House that 50,000 little British redcoats would only make a breakfast for the brave burghers of the Transvaal he simply stated what he believed. When the Rev. Mr. Vorster remarked to a meeting of his compatriots at Burgersdorp, Cape Colony, that England's threats are those of a man with an unloaded gun he was quite sincere, and when he added that every Boer was worth ten Englishmen in a fight, the boast, like our own about Frenchmen during the French wars, was a deduction from actual experiences.

Coming into collision with the might and majesty of the British Empire has meant, so far, for the Boers, certain skirmishes between small bodies of troops, in which, as it happened, they beat us whether they were at the top of a hill and we at the bottom, or they at the bottom and we at the top; whether they outnumbered us or were outnumbered by us; whether our men were British regulars or colonial irregulars. Sometimes our men showed their usual luck and sometimes they didn't; but in either

case they hardly shot a Boer. Considering the political fruits of Majuba and Doornkop, which cost exactly three Boers between them, it must be admitted that the Transvaal has laid out the blood of its devoted sons at a better bargain than any people in history. Hunting the rooibos has been simply the most exciting form of big-game shooting. If the simpler sort of Afrikaner is a little inflated with his prowess, who shall blame him?

## AN ARMY MEDICAL CHEST.

Maj. George E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon General on the staff of Surg. Gen. Sternberg, has devised a Surgeon's kit which is a great advance over the usual provision for detached service. Its necessity has become apparent in the war in the Philippines, where numbers of small bodies of men are detailed on special expeditions or for garrison duty in out-of-the-way places. The exigency of sudden attack and the wounding of men or the constant danger of the sickness on account of the climate rendered it desirable to have a small outfit of medicines available for an Assistant Surgeon's use. Maj. Bushnell has planned a strong medical and surgical chest, two feet long by about fourteen inches deep and wide. To the uninitiated it would seem marvellous how comprehensive the array of materials is in one of these chests. Of these handy portable outfits for field service 150 sets are now being made to send to Manila for use in the active and divergent operations of our troops. A man can carry one anywhere, and they are as comprehensive as it is possible to make them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## FLORIDA, CUBA, CALIFORNIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Southern Railway announces for the winter season the most perfect service ever offered to the winter resorts of Georgia, Florida, Cuba and California. Operating from New York the most elegant vestibuled train every day in the year, with dining, library, observation and drawing-room sleeping cars to the principal winter resorts of the country.

Excursion tickets are now on sale, good to return until May 31, 1900. If you are thinking of taking a trip, write to Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent Southern Railway, 271 Broadway, New York, for full particulars.

In addition to the perfect through car service to Florida now in effect, the New York and Florida Limited, between New York and St. Augustine, the most elegantly appointed vestibuled train ever built by the Pullman Company, will resume service January 16, 1900, composed exclusively of dining, library, compartment, observation and drawing-room sleeping cars, New York to St. Augustine. Also attached to the train is Pullman drawing-room sleeping car, New York to Tampa, via Sanford and Winter Park, and to Aiken and Augusta.

Arnold  
Constable & Co.  
Carpets.

Wilton, Axminster and Brussels Carpets  
in new and specially prepared designs.

## Oriental Rugs.

An unsurpassed assortment for Libraries, Dining Rooms and Halls.  
Designed exclusively for our Fall trade.

Broadway & 19th St.  
NEW YORK.

MESSRS. REED & BARTON,  
Silversmiths, direct attention to their wares in STERLING SILVER, made under personal supervision of the Artists who designed them, by skilled silver-workers; thus each piece is perfect and each set is in absolute harmony. These wares embrace many useful and decorative pieces especially appropriate as GIFTS for WEDDINGS and the HOLIDAYS.

REED & BARTON,  
Silversmiths,  
41 Union Sq., 6 Maiden Lane,  
NEW YORK.



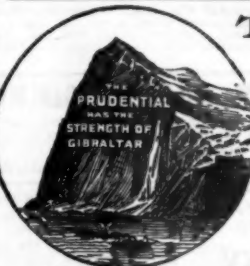
Quaker  
Oats  
WITH FRUIT

REED'S CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT.  
\$1.50. Hugh T. Reed, Publisher, Chicago.

Officers' Blouse  
Regulation  
Best quality of cloth—trimmings that wear as long as the cloth. Guaranteed perfect fit. Custom made by excellent military tailors—entire satisfaction guaranteed.  
Price \$12.50 up.  
According to selection of cloth. Send for samples and measure blanks.  
THE M. C. LILLEY & CO., New York City.  
10 Columbus St. Tel. 11 West 11th Street

Thrice Armed  
Remington  
Standard Typewriter.  
for business is he who uses the

WICKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,  
327 Broadway, New York.

THE PRUDENTIAL  
Insurance Company of America.

HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J. JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRESIDENT  
Offers Life Insurance to Officers of the United States Navy, without extra charge.  
No restriction as to travel, residence or occupation, except in case of actual warfare between this country and a belligerent power, when a special permit must be secured, and an extra premium paid.  
Premiums paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.  
LEWIS R. HAMERSLY, General Agent for the Navy.  
Room No. 10, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

## Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

For the government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the United States. Bound in leather 75 cents, cloth 50 cents. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau Street, New York.

JUST OUT.  
A Debtor to Pleasure.

By LOUISE WINTER.

In Tales from Town Topics (No. 34.) Price, 50 cents.

In addition to this capital novel, this December Number of Tales from Town Topics contains a number of rattling good short stories.

## Holiday Number of Town Topics

will be published December 7th. Each year its Christmas publication excels that of the previous year. The best writers contribute to its columns and the cleverest artists illustrate it. It will contain more than 80 pages. Will afford reading for many a winter's evening. Price, 25 cents.

## To the Army and Navy.

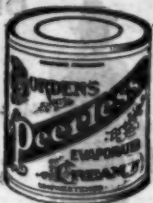
Don't forget that we make a special rate to you during the continuance of the war, namely one-half the regular club rate for Town Topics and Tales from Town Topics. Regular club rate for both \$5.00. To the ARMY AND NAVY Town Topics for one year (regular price \$4.00), and Tales from Town Topics one year (regular price \$2.00) will be sent to any officer, soldier or sailor on receipt of \$2.50 by

TOWN TOPICS, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York.

If you are stationed where you cannot easily reach a news stand, subscribe at once and secure these publications, which are read by more Army and Navy men than any other one publication.



## On the Breakfast Table



In coffee, tea, chocolate and in many delicious beverages, richness is added by the use of

## Borden's Peerless Brand

EVAPORATED CREAM (UNSWEETENED).

For more than forty years our Milk Products have given perfect satisfaction to the American people.

SEND FOR RECIPE BOOK.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., NEW YORK.

All afflicted with dyspepsia find immediate relief by Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

### BORN.

LANE.—A daughter to the wife of Capt. Rufus H. Lane, U. S. M. C., Nov. 18, 1899, at Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York.

PHILLIPS.—On Nov. 3, to the wife of Lieut. E. L. Phillips, 3d Cav., a daughter, at Fort Myer, Va.

REES.—At Willets Point, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1899, to the wife of Capt. T. H. Rees, U. S. E. C., a daughter.

STODTER.—A son, to the wife of Lieut. C. E. Stodter, 7th Cav., at Nelson, O., Nov. 15, 1899.

### MARRIED.

CABANNE—GOODE.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Nov. 22,

at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. Sheppard Cabanne, Capt. Geo. W. Goode, 1st Cav., to Mrs. Susie C. Goode.

KRESS—GUBLEY.—At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16, F. R. Gubley, of Washington, D. C., and Helen A. Kress, daughter of Maj. John A. Kress, O. D.

MOORE—MAZET.—At Lake George, N. Y., Nov. 11, Miss Elsie Moore, daughter of Chief Engr. John W. Moore, U. S. N., retired, to Robert Mazet, Member of Assembly of New York, and Lieutenant, 7th Regt., N. G. N. Y.

PICKARD—WHEATON.—At Detroit, Mich., Oct. 31, 1899, Thomas H. W. Pickard, to Rebecca Gertrude, daughter of Capt. Charles Wheaton, U. S. A., retired.

RAYMOND—MONTGOMERY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1899, Lieut. Allen Dwight Raymond, U. S. V., Puerto Rico Battalion, to Miss Anna Rennewick Montgomery.

### DIED.

CARROLL.—In Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Nov. 5, of

blood poisoning, Dr. J. J. Carroll, formerly Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

CLARKE.—At 63 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 20, 1899, Col. Alpheus Evans Clarke, formerly an officer of the 3d U. S. Art.

FRAME.—Nov. 20, 1899, Thomas Frame, Superintendent National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.

HOBART.—At Paterson, N. J., Nov. 21, 1899, Garret Augustus Hobart, Vice-President of the United States.

HOLLIS.—At Manila, P. I., Nov. 15, 1899, Capt. Magnus Olin Hollis, 4th U. S. Inf.

HUBBARD.—At Leonia, N. J., Nov. 18, 1899, Cara Selina, widow of Comdr. William Hubbard, British Navy.

HUNTER.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1899, Jennie Hunter, daughter of the late Bushrod Washington Hunter, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. N.

KIP.—At his residence, 452 Fifth avenue, New York City, Nov. 17, 1899, Lawrence Kip, formerly Captain, 3d U. S. Art., and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A.

NICKELS.—At Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1899, Capt. Frederick J. Nickels, Acting Volunteer Commander, U. S. N., during the Civil War.

TISDALL.—At Wayne, Pa., Nov. 18, 1899, Capt. William Newlin Tisdall, U. S. A., retired.

Stomach troubles brought on by heat or overwork and change of climate quickly cured by BOKER'S BITTERS.

### Malt-Nutrine

Induces restful slumber. It soothes the nerves and strengthens the entire system. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.

Admiral Dewey has been presented with a span of seal brown horses, costing \$1,000, by Mr. Goettmann and another gentleman of Jamestown, N. Y.



Russet Leather Service Belts with our patent detachable slings. A fine Christmas present for Officers serving in the tropical climates. Handsome, serviceable, useful. Sent by mail, post-paid upon receipt of \$4.25. In ordering give waist size.

The Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.



## Trimble Whiskey

The Green Label means it's 10 years old. A Pure Rye Whiskey. Foremost for over half a century and still the leader.

Ask for the Green Label.

AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y.  
Sole Proprietors. Established 1789.

## Bad Complexions

PIMPLES BLOTCHES  
BLACKHEADS

Red, rough, oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, surprisingly effective, it produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant, lustrous hair.

### THE

## Real Estate Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

CAPITAL, . . . \$1,000,000  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 520,000

Receives Deposits of Money payable by check, and allows Interest thereon. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping Securities and other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys, sells and leases Real Estate in Philadelphia and its vicinity. Assumes general charge and management of Real and Personal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description under the appointment of Courts, Corporations and Individuals. Acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages. Receives Wills for safe keeping without charge.

FRANK K. HIPPLE, President.

WILLIAM R. PHILLER, Secretary.

WILLIAM F. NORTH, Treasurer.

THOMAS B. PROSSER,

Real Estate Officer.

THOMAS C. ORNDORFF,  
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,  
51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.  
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,  
Adopted by the United States Army,  
Navy and the National Guard.

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

PATENTS WILKINSON & FISHER,  
Attorneys-at-Law and  
Solicitors of Patents.

925-930 F St., N.W. Wash'ton, D.C.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the U. S. and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions furnished free on application.

## The Atlantic Monthly

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY take pleasure in announcing to the many friends of The Atlantic Monthly that during the last year the growth of public interest in the magazine has been greater than at any time in its long history. The present subscription list is the largest on record, and the magazine is reaching month after month hundreds of new readers in every State in the Union.

Illustrated prospectus for 1900 now ready. Send 10 cents for a recent sample copy of the magazine and the prospectus. Coin cards for trial subscriptions at half price sent on application.

35 Cents a Copy. \$4.00 a Year.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company

4 PARK STREET, BOSTON

## "THE FUTURE OF THE GREAT ARMIES."

By SIDNEY LOW,

Appears in the **THE LIVING AGE**, Dated Nov. 18, No. 2889.

THE LIVING AGE is published every Saturday and embraces all departments of knowledge and discussion, including the most important contributions to the periodicals of Great Britain and the Continent, with fiction and poetry.

Published Weekly at \$6.00 a year. Single numbers, 15 cts.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS to THE LIVING AGE may receive with it the REVIEW OF REVIEWS or PUBLIC OPINION for only \$6.75 a year; or for \$7.25 HARPER'S MONTHLY or SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, or any other \$3.00 periodical published in the U. S.

This offer is good only to absolutely NEW SUBSCRIBERS to THE LIVING AGE.

FREE. To all New Subscribers to THE LIVING AGE for the year 1900, remitting before Jan. 1, the weekly numbers of 1899 issued after receipt of their subscription will be sent FREE.

THE LIVING AGE CO., P. O. Box 5206, Boston.

## BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

It cost \$50,000 and took seven years to make Bachelder's famous steel engraving "Battle of Gettysburg." We offer the original for a few days at an enormous sacrifice. It is the most magnificent work of art ever produced in steel. General Meade said, "It is accurate in the delineation of the landscape and position of troops." Gen. Hancock, "It correctly represents the position of troops and their relative movements with a precision which makes it invaluable as an historical representation of that scene." Gen. James Longstreet, "It is a fair and complete representation of that eventful scene." With each engraving we furnish an outline key giving 200 references showing locations and movements of the Generals, Corps, Divisions, Regiments, Companies, Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, at the moment of Pickett's famous charge. Size of engraving 24 x 43 inches. Original price of engraving \$500. Special price for 10 days with privilege of examination, \$25.00. Special price, cash with order, \$20.00. Order without delay or send for full description and miniature reproduction of this great work of art.

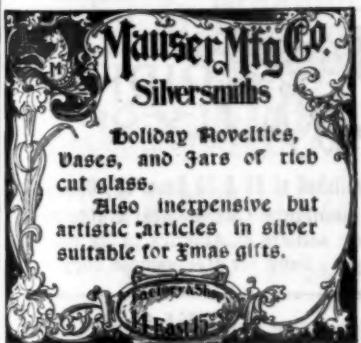
HISTORICAL ART CO., 36 Bromfield Street, BOSTON, MASS.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition,  
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition,  
FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by GEORGE N. CARDINER & SON, No. 23 South Street, New York. Telephone, 586 BROAD. The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

## THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Manufacture Black, Brown Prismatic and Smokeless Powders for the Army and Navy of the United States, and all descriptions of Sporting and Blasting Powder and Dynamite, Shot-Gun Cartridges, Black and Smokeless.



HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1894.



Unequalled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere. THE FRANK MILLER CO. 349 and 351 W. 26th St., NEW YORK CITY.



### PHOTOGRAPHY IN WAR.

(From the New York Sun.)

The photographic results of the Spanish-American war were, on the whole, a great disappointment to the hundreds of men who took cameras to the front with them, because of the conditions which made it almost impossible to get comprehensive photographs of important events. The cables announce that a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers in South Africa has gone to the front with a camera of his own design which he hopes will prove of great assistance in making military reconnaissances. He can carry his entire equipment on his own and his orderly's bicycles, and he alleges that by his method he can make his prints seven minutes after focussing. With a telephoto lens he can take his photographs at a safe distance from the enemy. Photographers who tried long distance work of this sort in Cuba are likely to be skeptical of the results of this Lieutenant's scheme until it has been well tested. The photographic results of our own war in Cuba were not much greater than they were during our Civil War when the old methods were used. One of the very best amateur photographers in New York was on board Sampson's flagship during the various bombardments of Santiago, and though he used up many plates he did not succeed in getting any pictures which gave an idea of how the ships looked in action.

The holders of the Victoria Cross in the British Army, who have been a slowly dwindling band for some years, promise to receive new companions as a result of the Boer war. Seven years ago they numbered 196, and just before the outbreak of hostilities in the Transvaal there were only 155. The Indian mutiny still accounts for the largest number of names on that roll of honor, no fewer than 42 recalling that year of heroic struggle. The Crimean War, which started the roll, now ranks second with South Africa, each claiming 25 names. Afghanistan contributes 11 names, and Egypt and Sudan together make up the same number. For the rest of the names one must follow the Union Jack to all parts of the globe.

A Pekin correspondent states that an officer of the U. S. Army returning from Manila called on Li Hung Chang and asked his opinion upon the occupation of the Philippines by the United States. The old ex-Viceroy blames the States for abandoning their old policy. He said if General Grant had been alive the United States would never have entered upon a policy which they must find an erroneous one. He said: "You had much better sell the Philippines to Japan for the sum you paid Spain for them and then clear off home. If you don't do this, buy Aguinaldo out." What the venerable Li does not know about buying people out,

**BROOKS BROTHERS,** Established 1818.  
BROADWAY,  
Corner 22d St.,  
NEW YORK CITY.  
Makers of...  
**Fine Uniforms**  
FOR THE  
ARMY and NAVY  
For over Seventy-five  
years...  
Samples, price and self-measurement blanks sent on application.



It's quick! it only takes a minute  
It's fine! the very best is in it;  
It's food! and that's a satisfaction  
It's health! which is the main attraction.

## CAMPBELL'S CONDENSED SOUPS.

"JUST ADD HOT WATER AND SERVE."

One 10 Cent Can makes Soup for Six.



17 VARIETIES.

**AMERICAN LINE.**  
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.  
New York-Southampton-London.  
CALLING WEST-BOUND AT CHATELAIN.  
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.  
St. Paul, . . . . . Dec. 6 | St. Paul, . . . . . Dec. 27  
St. Louis, . . . . . Dec. 13 | New York, . . . . . Jan. 3  
**RED STAR LINE.**  
New York-Antwerp-Paris.  
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.  
\*Kensington, . . . . . Nov. 29 | Friesland, . . . . . Dec. 13  
Norfolk, . . . . . Dec. 6 | Southampton, . . . . . Dec. 20  
**INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.**  
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 75 Broadway.  
322 Walnut St., Philadelphia; 123 La Salle St., Chicago;  
120 F. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 85 State St., Boston;  
30 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

### CHRISTMAS GIFTS to the SOLDIERS and SAILORS in the PHILIPPINES.

#### International Express Company.

##### NEW YORK to MANILA.

Name of Steamer.	Date of Sailing.	Time of arrival at the Important Ports in China, Japan, and Philippine Islands.
Holsatia,	Nov. 20, 1899.	Jan. 4 to 9, 1900.
Falls of Keltie,	Nov. 29, 1899.	Jan. 11 to 19, 1900.
Indrani,	Dec. 10, 1899.	Jan. 25 to 30, 1900.
Drummond,	Dec. 20, 1899.	Feb. 4 to 9, 1900.
John Sanderson,	Dec. 31, 1899.	Feb. 14 to 19, 1900.

Ship by any Express or Freight Line and MARK ALL PACKAGES "I-X" and CONSIGN TO "E. C. O'BRIEN," 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, preparing charges to that point, or remitting direct to New York office.

## MUNSON LINE STEAMSHIPS

# DIRECT ROUTE TO CUBA

FINE FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.  
WEEKLY SAILINGS  
.... TO ....  
MATANZAS NUEVITAS  
CAIBARIEN GUAYAMA  
SAGUA LA GRANDE PUERTO PADRE  
CAIBARIEN BARACOA  
Offering  
**A DELIGHTFUL WINTER CRUISE**  
To the Chief Ports of the North Shore of Cuba.  
THE QUEEN OF THE ANTILLES.  
For Illustrated Literature, Rates, Reservations, Etc.,  
address  
W. D. MUNSON, Genl. Agt., 27 William St.,  
New York.  
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, Ticket Agents,  
24 Union Square, New York.




## AROUND PORTO RICO

THE NEW 3500-TON STEAMERS  
"PONCE" and "SAN JUAN"  
give tourists an unequalled  
opportunity to visit  
**PORTO RICO,**  
Our Country's New Colony.  
The round trip can be done in about 20  
days, and tourists can use steamers as a  
hotel while visiting the various ports.  
ENTIRE COST OF TRIP, \$90 to \$120.  
All rooms on deck amidships with every  
known comfort; yacht-like appointments and  
furnishings—perfect service.  
Second Cabin Rates, \$55 to \$90.  
Send for beautifully illustrated book on  
Porto Rico.  
**MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON,**  
General Agents,  
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



### HOTELS.

## HOTEL EMPIRE

BROADWAY and 63d STREET, N. Y. CITY.  
**FIREPROOF**  
NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS  
of many of the principal officers of the  
**ARMY AND NAVY.**  
An extensive library of choice literature  
has just been added.

**EUROPEAN PLAN EXCLUSIVELY.**  
Within Ten Minutes of All the Principal Theatres and Great Department Stores.  
Write for our book, "The Empire Illustrated" and other particulars.  
**W. JOHNSON QUINN, PROPRIETOR.**

**HOTEL CASTLETON.**  
New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. Open all the year. Special rates Army and Navy.  
**GEORGE H. AVERY, PROPRIETOR.**

**PARK AVENUE HOTEL.** ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.  
4th Ave., 32d to 33d Sts., New York  
American Plan \$2.50 per day and upwards. European Plan \$1.00 per day and upwards. Army and Navy Headquarters.  
**FRED. A. REED, Mgr. WM. H. EARLE, Proprietor.**

**MANSION HOUSE, Brooklyn Heights.**  
Directly opposite Wall St., New York.  
Select Family and Transient Hotel. Elegant large, light rooms, single and en suite, with private bath; coolest location in the vicinity of New York. Special rates to Army and Navy patronage. Illustrated Booklet.  
**J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.**

**OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.**  
**THE CHAMBERLIN,**  
FINEST RESORT HOTEL ON ATLANTIC COAST.  
**AMERICAN PLAN**  
Winter rates \$4.00 per day and upwards.  
**ALAN F. CAMPBELL, Manager.**  
Headquarters: Adjoins Fort Monroe.  
**ARMY AND NAVY.**  
Send for illustrated pamphlet.

**OLD POINT COMFORT.**  
**THE PIERREPONT,**  
Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn Heights,  
**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**  
Family and Transient Hotel. House having been thoroughly renovated is now open for guests.  
SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY.  
**E. E. SEAMAN, PROPRIETOR.**

**GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 31st St., NEW YORK.**  
European Plan. Newly furnished and replumbed.  
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special rates to the service.  
**WM. G. LELAND.**

**HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**  
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

**EBBITT HOUSE,**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
**ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.**  
H. C. BURCH, Manager.

**Hotel Bellevue, Beacon St. BOSTON.**  
Headquarters for ARMY and NAVY OFFICERS.  
SPECIAL RATES.  
Absolutely Fire-Proof. European Plan.  
**SMITH & KRAFT, Proprietors.**

**HOTEL RICHMOND.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Ideally situated corner of 17th and H Streets, N. W., one block from Army, Navy and State Department Building and Executive Mansion. American plan. Modern in every particular.  
SPECIAL RATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

**FREE**  
TO ANY SOLDIER OR SAILOR A  
SAMPLE OF  
**Wright's Antiseptic**  
**Myrrh Tooth Powder**  
Leading dental authorities endorse it. The Government buys it for sale to the Army and Navy; obtain it from Post Exchanges, Navy Paymasters. Keeps the teeth clean, prevents decay. Sweetens the breath. Try it. Send your address to Dep't "T."  
**CHARLES WRIGHT & CO.,**  
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.




**Ames**  
**Sword**  
**Co.** Chicopee, Mass.  
\*\*\*  
Regulation and  
Presentation  
**ARMY and NAVY**  
**SWORDS....**



ARTISTIC AND BEAUTIFUL WEDDING GIFTS  
**Tiffany**  
**Favrile**  
**Glass**  
BEAUTIFUL PICTURES OF ALL KINDS  
**EARLES' GALLERIES, 816 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.**

"U. S. VOLUNTEER SERVICE MANUAL."  
By Capt. John Bordman, Jr., 26th U. S. Infantry, comprising copies of every U. S. Army blank which a company commander has to make out. Designed particularly as a textbook in officer's schools and military colleges. 75 cents, postpaid.  
Send for our list of Military Manuals.  
**BARTLETT PUBLISHING CO.,**  
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

**SPIRIT '76**  
OF  
Published at 18 & 20 Rose St., New York.  
Is running a Genealogical Guide to the early settlers of America in its monthly issue. Send for free sample copy.



**HOTELS.**  
**Florida East Coast Hotels.**  
Nassau, N. P., ROYAL VICTORIA, January to May.  
Key West, HOTEL KEY WEST, Year around.  
Miami, ROYAL PALM, January to April.  
Palm Beach ROYAL POINCIANA, January to April.  
Palm Beach, PALM BEACH INN, December to April.  
Ormond, THE ORMOND, January to April.  
St. Augustine, PONCE DE LEON, January to April.  
St. Augustine, THE ALCAZAR, November to May.  
Nassau, N. P., COLONIAL HOTEL.

NORTHERN OFFICES:  
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Paul, Chicago.

C. B. KNOTT, Gen'l. Supt.



and making the path of life for himself by crossing itching palms is not to be learned.

A letter in the London "Times," written by an officer on the transport Nubia, which carried the fashionable Scots Guards, asserts that "1,600 rations of salt carrion, labeled 'New York, 1899,' had to be thrown overboard, as it was full of disease," adding: "They only salt down the very worst portions of very inferior beasts and pigs." This has aroused a storm of indignation against the "rascally contractors and incapable Admiralty transport officers who allowed filthy, salted brisket beef to be furnished to the troops."

The largest live cargo that ever put to sea according to the record keepers of the daily papers was the consignment of mules for the British Army on the steamer Montezuma, which is described by the New Orleans

"Times-Democrat." The total number of animals was 2,029 and very elaborate special arrangements were made for ventilating the hold by means of wind sails, from which the air could be conducted to the interior by means of large canvas tubes. In addition to the mules, a large quantity of fodder was taken aboard, consisting in the main of 500 tons of hay, 80 tons of bran, and 6,000 bushels of sacked oats.

It will interest those preparing for their Thanksgiving feast to know that Atmore's Mince meat, a preparation of the best meat, citron, raisins, and all the other ingredients of good mince meat will furnish them with material for the mince pie which is an essential part of the feast. It is always fresh and of finest flavor, and is sold ready to put right in the pie. It contains no chemicals to preserve it, nothing enters into it but the purest, most wholesome ingredients. It

is a fitting finish to the feast, itself designed to make the feaster thankful that in this day of degenerate and adulterated foods it is still possible to buy such a sensible, satisfying and savory product.

The following list of military patents, granted Nov. 21, is furnished us by Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law and solicitors of patents, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.: Cartridge reloading tool, W. H. Gripman, 637,730; ship's hulls and keels, apparatus for cleaning, H. W. Branch, 637,702; propeller, marine, J. A. Hopewell, 637,611.

For Sale—A brand-new portable capital; can be moved anywhere at any time at a moment's notice. Inquire of Aguinaldo, Luzon.—Syracuse Herald.

## Two Telling Testimonials.



Marine Barracks.

Naval Station, GAITHER, P. T.,

JULY 26, 1899.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your note relating to my experience in using the Electropoise.

It gives me great pleasure to state that I have used it very frequently for insomnia and have found it reliable and always effective. I consider it invaluable, and cheerfully recommend it. You are at liberty to use this letter for publication in your book of references.

Wishing you every success, I am,

Very truly yours,

*J. L. Jones*  
Colonel, 6th U. S. Marine Battalion.

The Electropoise Company,  
1123 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"Good Men  
and Great"

indorse the Electropoise.

We reproduce two letters, which, owing to the prominence of the writers, excludes the idea of forgery and should convince the most skeptical of the value of the

**ELECTROPOISE**



## PURE MILK

free from Typhoid, Tubercular and other Germs is

**Highland**  
**Evaporated Cream**  
—UNSWEETENED.

A pure, condensed milk, sterilized. Invaluable for armies and navies, for all culinary and dietetic purposes on land and sea.

USED IN COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT OF U. S. ARMY AND NAVY.

"Buy China and Glass Right"  
**HIGGINS & SEITER**  
FINE CHINA  
RICH CUT GLASS.

### ANNUAL SALE OF CUT GLASS.

Here's the condensed history of this, the greatest of all the cut glass sales we have ever held. Orders placed during the summer months when the factories would ordinarily be dull—several factories working constantly on our orders—paying spot cash—in some instances buying blanks direct from glass manufacturers and contracting with the glass cutters to do the cutting only, thus eliminating any infinitesimal profit which the cutters might make on the glass. All this, and more, too, has been going on for months to prepare for this phenomenal sale, and one thing more, not a piece of the "acid bitten" processed glass in this entire lot. Every piece guaranteed to be the good old-fashioned hand polished glass. We would suggest that, as far as possible, Christmas gifts be selected early, as delays at the last moment cause great disappointment. Purchases made now will be held for delivery at any date and anywhere the purchaser may desire. If you anticipate any purchases in cut glass, either for yourself or as gifts, this will be the week to buy.

PURCHASES MADE NOW WILL BE  
HELD FOR LATER DELIVERY  
IF DESIRED.

50-54 West 22d St.  
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.



**DUNLAP & CO.**  
CELEBRATED HATS.  
Army and Navy Caps a Specialty.

278 and 280 Fifth Ave. between 2nd and 3rd Sts. and  
145 Broadway, near Cortlandt St., New York; Palmer  
House, Chicago; 214 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
Agencies in all Principal Cities.

**ALEXANDER**

Sixth Avenue and 19th St.  
NEW YORK.

## RIDING BOOTS

...AND...  
MILITARY SERVICE SHOES.



REGULATION OFFICER'S BOOT.

Fine French calfskin, stiff leg, \$10.00  
Finer quality, same style, 12.00  
Same boot, tan calf, 12.00

**F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.,**  
Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,  
15th STREET opp. U. S. TREASURY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



**Historical Tablets**  
IN METAL,  
GRANITE or  
MARBLE.

Send for  
Illustrated Handbook.

1899 SEED ANNUAL FREE.  
R. M. PERCY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

## WORLD'S RECORDS

90 BULLSEYES IN 100 SHOTS. 450 OUT OF 500 POINTS.

A RUN OF 37 BULLSEYES.

On Saturday, September 1, 1899, Dr. ASHLEY  
A. WEBBER fired 100 consecutive shots, at 50  
yards, on the United States Army target, with a

## Smith & Wesson New Military Revolver

And scored 90 Bullseyes, counting 450 out of a possible 500 points, which is the best known record under strictly military conditions. Ammunition, U. M. C. loaded with Lafin & Rand Smokeless powder.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

**SMITH & WESSON, 51 Stockbridge St., Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.**

**THE FAMOUS BEERS**  
OF THE GREAT

**ANHEUSER BUSCH**  
BREWING ASSOCIATION



"The Original Budweiser."  
"Black and Tan."  
"Faust."  
"Anheuser Standard."  
"Pale Lager."

On sale at all Army Posts, Naval Stations Civil  
Clubs, First-class Hotels and Bars and on all Pull-  
man and Wagner Cars.



## HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,

389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Style in Civilian Dress.

## C. A. ANDERSON & SON, Tailors and Importers, LEADING STYLES FOR CIVILIAN DRESS, No. 326 Fifth Ave.,

(Near Waldorf-Astoria.)

NEW YORK.

## RIDABOCK & CO., 112 Fourth Ave.

Formerly BAKER & McKENNEY.

NEW YORK CITY.

ARMY OFFICERS'

Undress Caps, Campaign Hats,  
Shoulder Straps, Sword Belts,  
Swords and Sabres, Collar Ornaments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Finest Quality Presentation Swords. Flags and Banners. Military School Supplies a Specialty

WRITE FOR PRICES.



**MILITARY  
GOODS,**

J. H. WILSON CO., Ltd.  
Successors to Wm. H. Wilson.

**ARMY AND NAVY  
Caps, Swords, Belts, Shoulder  
Straps, Leggings, Hats, Etc.**

928 ARCH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

## HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO. HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN

734 Broadway, New York City.

New Regulation Navy Caps and Shoulder Marks,  
Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments, Army Macintoshes.

## "E. C." "SCHULTZE" and RIFLEITE.

Nitro Powders for Shotguns.  
Nitro Powders for Rifles.

CLEAN, QUICK, ACCURATE and SMOKELESS.

Do not foul the gun nor clog the action, and do not pit the gunbarrel.

CUNCOTTON A SPECIALTY.

## THE AMERICAN "E. C." & "SCHULTZE" GUNPOWDER CO., Ltd.

Works: OAKLAND, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J. Offices: 318 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

One of the best Recommendations for

THE CRANDALL PACKING CO.'S



**COLD OIL PACKINGS**



Is the fact of its being so extensively imi-  
tated with similar material boiled in oil.  
Send for catalogue to

NEW YORK OFFICE, 136 Liberty Street.

For great tensile strength, elasticity and elongation  
coupled with unusual non-corrosive qualities

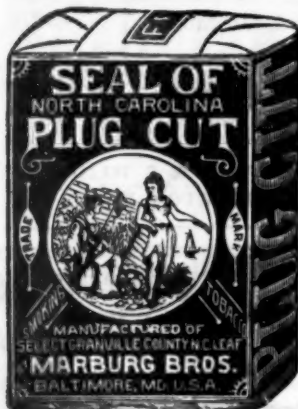
## Castings and Propeller Wheels

MADE FROM **Parsons Manganese Bronze**

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

....SOLE MAKERS THE WM. CRAMP & SONS...  
SHIP and ENGINE BUILDING  
COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

Write for  
particulars.



SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA  
**PLUG-CUT**  
SMOKING TOBACCO.

## The Undisputed Leader of Plug-Cut Smoking Tobaccos Throughout the World.

THE FINEST SUN-CURED TOBACCO  
GROWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Granville County, North Carolina, is univer-  
sally noted for the sweet superior-flavored leaf  
produced there. When sun-cured this Tobacco  
is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Tobacco,  
like liquor, improves with age, and by storing  
the sun-cured Granville County leaf for several  
years, we obtain the superior tobacco used in this  
celebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA  
PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and makes  
a cool, delicious smoke which will not bite the  
tongue.

Beware of imitations. The original bears our  
firm's name.

MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.  
The American Tobacco Co., Successor.

## RICE & DUVAL, ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS, FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS, 231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Opposite the Post Office

## JOHN C. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa., Well known to Army Officers for the past 22 years UNIFORMS.

## C. DOBLER & CO., 84 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS, AND HIGH CLASS CIVILIAN DRESS.

## BOYLAN M'F'G COMPANY, Ltd. MILITARY CLOTHIERS, 84 Howard Street, - NEW YORK.

William H. Horstmann Company

Fifth and Cherry Streets

PHILADELPHIA

## Military Equipments

PRICE LIST  
ON APPLICATION

Correctness in every detail  
A thorough knowledge of the Regulations  
and Requirements of the service

## LEWIS NIXON, SHIPBUILDER. THE CRESCENT SHIPYARD. OFFICE AND WORKS. ELIZABETHPORT, NEW JERSEY.

## GUN POWDER...

Military Powder of all grades  
and Gun Cotton

Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles

Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder

## E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

## AMERICAN ORDNANCE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## RAPID FIRE GUNS AND AMMUNITION,

FOR

NAVAL, COAST, FIELD and MOUNTAIN SERVICE.

WASHINGTON OFFICE,  
702 17th St.

BRIDGEPORT OFFICE,  
319 Crescent Ave.

LYNN OFFICE,  
44 Federal St.



## LAFLIN & RAND SMOKELESS POWDERS

CATALOG ON  
REQUEST.

REPRESENT THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF NITRO  
COMPOUNDS. THEY ARE MANUFACTURED FOR ALL  
ARMS, MILITARY AND SPORTING. IN ADDITION TO  
POWDER THIS COMPANY ALSO MANUFACTURES  
BLASTING APPARATUS, SAFETY FUSE, ETC. ....

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO., NEW YORK.